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No. 27,642 HONG KONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1930. PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

**ARMISTICE DAY IN COLONY.**

Wreath-Laying at the Cenotaph.

**IMPRESSIVE SCENES.**

To-day being the twelfth anniversary of Armistice Day, the observation of the Two Minutes' Silence, in memory of the glorious dead, and the laying of wreaths at the Cenotaph were observed with all due solemnity. Arrangements were on a more elaborate scale than heretofore, and with everything going off quite smoothly, the result was a touching scene that will surely linger long in the memory.

The panoply of service uniforms, the white-robed priests, and the glittering orders of foreign representatives, dominated throughout by the vivid crimson of the Flanders poppy, all combined to produce a veritable panorama of colour.

Not the least impressive part of a most imposing ceremonial was the community singing of "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," the assembled public joining in with most gratifying fervour.

**The Silence.**

His Excellency the Governor arrived at 10.55, whereupon the troops lined up stood to attention. His Excellency was accompanied as far as the junction of Des Vaux and Jackson Roads by an escort of the Volunteer Corps.

Previously the Commodore (Captain A. H. Watson, O.B.E.), had arrived, followed almost immediately by His Excellency the General Officer Commanding, (Major-General J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.).

The body of clergy, who took up their position at the western approach to the Cenotaph, a little before the hour, robed in the Supreme Court. Pipers of the 2nd Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders then played the lament, "Flowers of the Forest" following which buglers of the 1st Battalion of the Somerset Light Infantry, sounded the "Last Post." Officers then came to the salute.

At 11 o'clock precisely, one gun was fired from one of His Majesty's ships, after which the Silence was observed. A second round was fired to indicate its termination, whereupon the buglers sounded the Reveille, and the troops then stood at ease. The whole gathering, led by the Philharmonic Choir, joined in a truly impressive and touching singing of the hymn, "O God, our Help in Ages Past." The Prayer and Blessing followed, and then the National Anthem.

**Laying of Wreaths.**

His Excellency the Governor then proceeded to lay a wreath at the foot of the Cenotaph, being followed in procession by His Excellency the General Officer Commanding, the Commodore, the Senior Air Force Officer, the Royal Merchant Navy representatives, and representatives of foreign Navies and Armies. Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils brought up the rear.

Members of the Royal Navy, the Military and the Royal Air Force, the British Legion, the ex-Active Service Men's Association, and the Old Comrades' Association then laid wreaths, followed by civilian bodies.

The Governor left at 11.17, after which the clergy and troops also departed.

The Army and Q.A.M.N.S., the St. John Ambulance, Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, and the Philharmonic Choir took up their position at the north-west corner of the Cenotaph area, being flanked to the east by the Royal Air Force, and Indian officers. The band of the Somerset Light Infantry were directly north (the harbour side), of the Cenotaph. The north-east corner was occupied by Royal Naval Officers, the Royal Marines' Old Comrades' Association, the Royal Engineers' Old Comrades' Association, the Guards' Association, the British Legion, and the Royal Ambulances' Order of Buffaloes.

At the south-west corner, the Naval and Military Nurses, the ex-Active Service Men's Association, the Volunteer Corps, and a Royal Air Force detachment were

**MASSACRE OF U.S. MISSIONARIES.**

Infant Child and Nurse Also Slaughtered.

**SAVAGE INDIANS.**

New York, Yesterday. The Irish missionary, the Rev. McDowell, has written from Brazil reporting the slaughter of the American missionaries, Arthur Tylee, his infant daughter, and Miss Ethel Kratz (who was acting as nurse), presumably by Indians, at an isolated mission station near Juquena, three weeks' journey by ox team from the nearest civilisation. Mrs. Tylee, who was wounded, is recovering.

There are no details of the massacre, but it is known that the district is peopled by Indians who are naked savages, armed with poisoned arrows.—Reuter's American Service.

positioned with Army detachments facing Chater Road.

The Royal Navy detachment were stationed at the south-east corner, facing Chater Road, and representatives of foreign Armies and Navies, the Consular Body, and the Royal Merchant Navy were also allotted positions there.

Cathedral Service.

At the unofficial service at St. John's Cathedral, held at 9.45, His Excellency the Governor was



**ARMISTICE DAY**

THE activity of our Colony is suspended for a moment to-day in remembrance of the lull that suddenly fell over the crimson chaos of France and other battle-fronts twelve years ago. Surrounded by the sweet joys of peace, we meditate on the devotion to duty that swept away youth's right to live and broke the hearts of old age. May we humbly justify that devotion by a reverence for the ideals in which it originated.

present. The Order of Service was approximately the same as last year. Upon its conclusion, His Excellency proceeded to the Ceremony at the Cenotaph.

**E.A.S.M.A. Dinner.**

Members of the E.A.S.M.A. will hold a dinner at the Hong Kong Hotel to-night, to which all ex-Service men will be welcome.

**APPEAL BROADCAST.**

Our Dollar Contributions Must Be Greater.

The following appeal by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton was broadcast last night:

"This time last year when I addressed you on behalf of the Earl Haig British Legion Appeal Fund, in reference to the Poppy Day appeal, I dealt with the historical and symbolical aspect of this great national day of remembrance—this day in the year specially set apart for expressions of gratitude and thankfulness, and when every true citizen offers up the prayer, 'Give peace in our time, O Lord.' Gratitude to those who made peace possible—'gratitude the fairest blossom which springs from the soul,' and the heart of man knoweth none more fragrant—thankfulness that for a space at least War is no more."

I gave you a short description of the Earl Haig British Legion Appeal Fund on whose behalf I am again appealing to you to-night. I mentioned the various Associations and organisations which benefit by your contributions. (Continued on Page 3.)

**COLONIAL DEFENCE.**

VESSELS TO BE AT DISPOSAL OF THE EMPIRE.

**LORD PASSFIELD'S BILL.**

London, Yesterday. The text is issued of a Bill presented by Lord Passfield in the House of Lords to amend the Colonial Naval Defence Acts and empower the legislature of any Colony with the approval of the King, to make a provision at the expense of the Colony for maintaining and using war vessels, such vessels and personnel to be placed at the King's disposal for the general service of the Royal Navy.—Reuter.

**BRITAIN & BRAZIL.**

FORMER DEBTS & CONTRACTS TO BE RESPECTED.

**RELATIONS THE SAME.**

London, Yesterday. In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Arthur Henderson said that the new Brazilian Government had informed the British Ambassador they will respect all existing treaties, public debts, contracts, and other legally enacted obligations. His Majesty's Government had informed the Brazilian Government that it considered that the recent change of Government in Brazil in no way affects British and Brazilian diplomatic relations.—Reuter.

**LOWER WAGES?**

THREE PER CENT. REDUCTIONS IN GERMANY.

**PRICES LOWER.**

Berlin, Yesterday. Considerable importance is attached to the agreed three per cent. reduction in the metal workers' wages, which will reach an eight per cent. reduction in 1931, as it is anticipated that it is the first stage in a movement which will have widespread results throughout Europe.

The reduction is considered to foreshadow a general lowering of wages, with an accompanying decrease in cost and sale prices of German industrial products in competition with other nations.

Steps have similarly been taken, aimed at the reduction of the prices of food, but obstacles are being encountered in regard to wheat and frozen meat. The metal manufacturers are already reducing their prices.—Reuter.

**GENERAL ELECTION.**

CHURCH AND DEMOCRATS TIE IN VIENNA.

**PAN-GERMAN BLOC.**

Vienna, Yesterday. The general election for 185 seats in the National Assembly show that the Christian Socialists, or Clerical Party and the Heimwehr have up to the present secured 58 seats, the Social Democrats 57, the National Economic bloc and the Agrarian League 11, and the Home bloc two.

The Christian Socialists have been the majority party for eight years and have maintained a Government coalition with the Pan-Germans, Agrarians, and anti-Socialists.

The Pan-Germans and Agrarians now form a bloc led by Herr Schober, the ex-Chancellor, and the former President of Police. All the prominent politicians have up to the present been returned.—Reuter.

**CONSCRIPTION.**

PERIOD TO BE LIMITED BY CONFERENCE.

**GERMANY ABSTAINS.**

Geneva, Yesterday. The Disarmament Committee adopted by 19 votes to nil Germany and Russia abstaining, the revised Article One, providing that annual service in conscription countries shall not exceed a period to be fixed later by the Disarmament Conference.—Reuter.

**DEBATE ON CHINA**

BILL FOR THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

**LOAN FROM U.S.?**

**BRITISH MINISTER'S RESIDENCE.**

London, Yesterday. In the House of Commons at question time to-day, Mr. Arthur Henderson said that the settlement of the Boxer Indemnity was subject to the approval of Parliament, and the requisite Bill was being introduced as soon as the time could be found.

The Rt. Hon. Locker-Lampson asked whether the newspaper statements were true that a large sum was being handed over to the Chinese for the Canton-Hankow Railway against the advice of the Advisory Committee?

Mr. F. E. Mills (Lab.) asked if the reason for the renunciation of the Boxer Indemnity was a voluntary cancellation of its share by the Soviet Government seven years ago.

Mr. A. M. Samuel asked if Mr. Henderson would take up the case of the British engineer on the Canton-Hankow Railway, whose pay, amounting to \$60,000, had been withheld. Mr. Henderson requested notice of this question.—Reuter.

**Loan to China.**

Washington, Yesterday. Mr. Lineberger, the U.S. Legal Adviser to the Chinese Government, who is alleged, intends to discuss Chinese finance with officials, has not yet presented his credentials to show that he is acting officially for Nanking.

Opinion in the State Department as regards the justification of a loan to China is divided. Anyway, such a loan would require the authorisation of Congress.—Reuter's American Service.

**Sir Miles Lampson.**

London, Yesterday.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question as to whether His Majesty's Minister, Sir Miles Lampson, was arranging to reside in Nanking, Mr. Henderson said that the Minister visits the capital from time to time, while the Counsellor of the Legation divides his time between Nanking and Shanghai, and is thus constantly in touch with the National Government.—Reuter.

**MUKDEN LEADER.**

WAR LORD LEAVES FOR NANKING.

Tientsin, Yesterday.

It is authoritatively stated that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, who arrived here late on Saturday evening, is leaving for Nanking this evening. Nanking's representatives, Ho Yao-tau and Chang Chun, arrived here to-day, and the necessary formalities having been arranged, are returning to the capital with Chang Hsueh-liang.

The Marshal is accompanied by a large staff and a personal bodyguard numbering 600, but it is impossible for the present to ascertain whether all of them are proceeding to Nanking, as the stations are closely guarded and reliable information is very difficult to obtain.—Reuter.

**Enthusiastic Reception.**

Nanking, Yesterday. Banners are flying in all parts of the city in honour of the approaching visit of Chang Hsueh-liang, who is expected early to-morrow morning.

Leading Government officials will cross the river at seven o'clock to meet the Marshal at Pukow railway station.

Marshal Chang Kai-shek will arrive at Nanking to-morrow, in time personally to welcome the Manchurian leader.—Reuter.

**JAPANESE REDS**

Osaka, Yesterday. About ten men are reported to have been rounded up under a charge of propagating communism among longshoremen at Kobe and Osaka.—Reuter.

**ATLANTIC RIVALRY.**

GOVERNMENT TO ASSIST BRITISH LINES.

**TWO NEW VESSELS.**

London, Yesterday.

That two new British Trans-Atlantic steamers which do the work of three ordinary liners, will help Britain to cope with subsidised American and German competition, was mentioned by Mr. W. Graham in the House of Commons, which agreed to a financial resolution to implement the draft agreement between the Board of Trade and the Cunard Company.

Mr. Graham said that the first of these two vessels cost \$4,500,000, of which sum the market would insure the remainder.—Reuter.

**JAPAN'S NAVY.**

SHARE OF PROCEEDS UNDER THE TREATY.

Tokyo, Yesterday.

An addition of 373,000,000 yen has been tentatively agreed as the Navy's share of the proceeds of the savings under the London Treaty. The Finance Minister agreed tentatively to appropriation of 5,000,000 yen from other sources towards carrying out sundry plans for three years after 1935, including the establishment of two more air squadrons.—Reuter.

**FUTURE OF INDIA.**

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE TO OPEN TO-MORROW.

**"APPROACHING ITS TASK."**

Rugby, Yesterday.

Great interest, not only in Britain and India but throughout the Empire, is being taken in the Indian Round Table Conference, which opens in London this week, and which the King Emperor will inaugurate at noon on Wednesday with a broadcast speech in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords.

The purpose of the Conference is to seek the "greatest possible measure of agreement for final proposals which it will later be the duty of His Majesty's Government to submit to Parliament."

To attend the Conference there are present 57 representatives of British India and 16 representatives of Indian States, while representatives of the British Parliament drawn from the Labour, Conservative and Liberal ranks number 15. Several high officials, including the Governors of two Indian Provinces, Sir Malcolm Hailey and Sir Charles Innes, are attending in a consultative capacity.

The Conference will be, in the words of the Viceroy of India, "free to approach its task greatly assisted, indeed, but with liberty unimpeded, by the report of the Statutory Commission or by any other document which will be before it." Among these other documents will be a long despatch giving the views of the Government of India on the Statutory Commission's Report, and this as announced in the House of Commons, will be made public.

After the opening ceremony, the Conference will begin its sittings next Monday at St. James's Palace. Meanwhile, informal and preparatory meetings of the Indian States delegation and British Indian delegation, and of various committees, are being held.—British Wireless Service.

**FORMOSA RISING.**

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT WITH JAPANESE.

Tokyo, Yesterday.

According to official despatches the latest engagement between Japanese troops and Formosan brigades resulted in the loss of 16 Japanese killed.

It is officially confirmed that Ichiro Hanaka, the ringleader of the revolt, committed suicide.

About 40 enemy dead have been discovered, while the latest figures of Japanese victims of the recent massacre show a total of 122 known dead and 17 still missing.—Reuter.

**GERMAN AIRMAN**

FETED BY R.A.F.

Escort of 50 Planes for Dornier DO-X.

**TAKEN TO CALSHOT.**

London, Yesterday.

A fleet of 50 aeroplanes and seaplanes, looking like gnats in comparison with the eagle-like Dornier DO-X, met the latter outside the Isle of Wight to-day and escorted her to Calshot, where she alighted on the water supererily, and was taken by R.A.F. tenders to a special mooring buoy. Vice-Marshal Lamb, on behalf of the Air Minister and other Air Ministry officials, and representatives of the German Embassy, welcomed Herr Dornier, whom Colonel the Master of Sempill invited to be his guest during his stay at Calshot.—Reuter.

**Engine Trouble.**

Amsterdam, Yesterday. The giant flying boat, the Dornier DO-X, which has been held up here by adverse weather, at length started for Calshot at 10.30 this morning, but soon returned to the Zuider Zee, it is believed owing to engine trouble. It started off again at 11.45.

The DO-X flying-boat is carrying a crew of fifteen, which consists of ten Germans, two Swiss and three Americans.

There are twenty-one passen-



**THE CENOTAPH.** London, where thousands will gather to-day to pay homage to our Glorious Dead.

Their Majesties the King and Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family, will attend the ceremony in Whitehall, where reverent crowds composed of all Nations will bow their heads in prayer during the Two Minutes' Silence.

pers, eight of whom are Germans, including the designer, Herr Dornier, and his wife, also three Americans, one Englishwoman (Lady Drummond Hay), six Dutch (of whom one is a woman), and two Dutch flying officers, two Italian Officers and one Yugoslav officer.

There are two tons of reserve material aboard for repairs en route, ten thousand litres of petrol and three hundred litres of oil, sufficient for a flight of nine and a half hours if the weather is fine.—Reuter.

**FAR EAST FLIGHT.**

FRENCH AIRMEN ARRIVE AT KARACHI.

Karachi, Yesterday.

The French airmen Goulette and La Louette, have arrived here.—Reuter.

**Bad Weather.**

Basra, Yesterday. The French aviators Goulette and La Louette, who are flying to Haigon, have arrived from Paris in the fast time of 32 hours, in spite of bad weather which necessitated their landing at Brindisi.—Reuter.

**CHANGTSEH IN DANGER.**

Peking, Nov. 10.

The Reds who recently sacked Hwajung, in North Hunan, have captured Tsingabih, thirty miles to the westward, and it is believed that Changtseh is again in danger.—Reuter.

**AMAZING SCENES AT**

**LORD MAYOR'S SHOW**

Infuriated Elephants Charge Students.

**CROWD IN A PANIC.**

London, Yesterday.

The new Lord Mayor, Sir William Phené Neal, is a London County Councillor, and at his request all Council Schools within a 1½ miles' radius of the Lord Mayor's show were closed to-day. As a result an enormous crowd, largely composed of children, witnessed one of the most colourful pageants of the Empire ever staged in London, including four Indian elephants with gorgeous trappings. The attendants of one of these was responsible for an unfortunate accident. Scared by shouting students outside King's College on the embankment, one of whom was holding a lion mascot and others discharging fireworks, an elephant charged the students, who bolted and dropped their mascot, which the elephant seized. Other elephants followed the students, who scattered. A number of women and children was trampled on by the crowd, which pressed back on the narrow pavement, and was slightly injured in the crush. The elephants turned back of their own accord at the entrance to the College, where the students had disappeared and returned to the procession and resumed their stately progress amid the plaudits of children on the rest of the route who were unaware of the incident.—Reuter.

**Pageant of Empire.**

Rugby, Yesterday.

The Lord Mayor's Show, one of the oldest of London's civic pageants, was held to-day, when the new Lord Mayor, Sir Phené Neal, rode through the City in the famous gilt coach, the centre figure in a procession of City dignitaries, soldiers, sailors, bands and representatives of the City's lively companies.

This year the procession took the form of a pageant of Empire, and included for the delight of onlookers four elephants, carrying howdahs representing a Mohammedan building and a Hindu temple, signifying India; and special displays representing Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, the Irish Free State and Newfoundland.

Great crowds watched its progress from the Guild Hall to the Law Courts.—British Wireless Service.

**NEW GERMAN AMBASSADOR.**

Rugby, Yesterday.

Baron Von Neurath, the newly-appointed German Ambassador to the Court of St. James, was received by H.M. the King in audience at Buckingham Palace this morning, when His Excellency presented his letters of credential.—British Wireless Service.

**MEDIAEVAL LONDON.**

Digging down to the level of the bed of the Thames for the foundations of new Lever House at Blackfriars, workmen have laid bare the Eastern line of the Fleet river as it joins the Thames, and also brought to light the South-Western corner remains of the old Priory.

In a semi-circle for about 200 yards, wooden piles in a close-set line, driven deep into the blue clay marked where the Fleet joined the Thames. A few horizontal beams remained of what were jutting piers at the mouth of the Fleet.

At points on the Thames side where square batches of piles that might have been the bearing-ends of landing stages or platforms. Though the wood has been eaten into, the cores of many of the piles are sound. Big baulks come out intact from their old setting in the river front.

In the extreme South-Western corner of the deep gulf that has been dug there is laid bare a large section of stonework of ancient date, which is believed to have belonged to the Priory, which stood outside London Wall, where the City wall turned from Baynard's Quay to the Fleet.—Reuter.



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The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the E.E. Telegraph Co. Office, Hong Kong:—  
Canton, St. Louis, Mo.  
Sempakubu, from Bangkok.  
Walden, Peninsular, from Sydney.

S. LACK,

Superintendent.

Hong Kong, November 6, 1930.

THE GREAT NORTHERN  
TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.  
OF DENMARK.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited) of Denmark:—

Silver, from Kobe.  
Kirsch, Braun, care of Cooks, from Shorewood.  
Hugh Dillman, care of Coupon, from New York.

G. P. Broadloom, from Bradford.  
F. V. JENKIN,  
Superintendent.

Hong Kong, November 6, 1930.

**GENERAL NOTICES****BANK HOLIDAYS**

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on TUESDAY, 11th of November (Armistice Day).  
Hong Kong, 6th November, 1930

**E. A. S. M. A.****ARMISTICE DAY DINNER**

A DINNER will be held at the Hong Kong Hotel on ARMISTICE DAY, November 11, 1930, under the auspices of the Ex-Active Service Men's Association.

All members of the Association and their guests, and other Ex-Service men, will be welcome. The price of tickets will be \$5.00 each. Those wishing to attend should notify the Hon. Secretary as soon as possible.

S. C. FELTHAM,

Hon. Secretary.

(c/o P.W.D.).

Hong Kong, 10th Nov., 1930.

**NOTICE.**

LIEUT. COL. ROBERTSON, Hong Kong Club, will be glad to receive any article which may be given to be auctioned on ARMISTICE DAY for the benefit of EARL HAIG'S FUND and earnestly hopes that a good response to this appeal may be made.

**NOTICE.**

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I have severed my connection with Mr. J. BEHAR as from the 7th October, 1930.

H. A. LAMMERT.

7th November, 1930.

**NOTICE.**

I HAVE FROM THIS DATE started on my own account and will carry on business at No. 11, Queen's Road Central under the name and style of

H. A. LAMMERT,

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HERBERT ALEXANDER LAMMERT.

7th November, 1930.

**HONG KONG A.D.C.**

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**FORTUNES FROM OLD  
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Hobby That Becomes  
an Investment.

**ART COLLECTING.**

The growing popularity of art collecting, especially during the past twenty years, is undoubtedly very largely due to the fact that collectors have discovered that if followed with judgment and foresight their hobby can be safely looked upon as an investment, writes W. G. Menzies in the Evening News.

The old belief also that art collecting was a hobby for the rich has long been dissipated and one will now find men and women of moderate means obtaining as much pleasure in expending the few pounds at their disposal, as the millionaire collector with his unlimited resources.

It is perhaps unwise to regard the delightful products of the artists and craftsmen of other days solely from this point of view, but it is, nevertheless, always gratifying to pick up a piece of old silver, china or furniture which one can feel cannot fail to increase in value as time goes on.

Small Collector and His Judgment. The collector of moderate means too, as a rule derives far greater pleasure in the pursuit of his hobby than does his more fortunately situated confrere.

It is an easy matter, if one has the means, to form a collector of art treasures, every item in which is of unimpeachable authenticity, yet the whole transaction is little different from the procedure adopted when buying an item of personal or business utility.

One relies on another man's judgment and knowledge and does little more than sign the cheque when the account is presented.

To the man of moderate means art collecting is a far more intimate affair. He cannot command the services of great experts and consequently has to rely solely on his own judgment when making his purchases.

It is therefore necessary for him to prepare himself for his quest for antiques by much careful study, as otherwise his venture is only sure of ending in disaster.

There is no royal road to collecting, and only by much reading and many visits to museums and picture galleries can a collector acquire that knowledge which will cause his efforts to be crowned with success.

There are many types of collector. Some collect anything from Egyptian scarabs up to Victorian papier mache while others very wisely confine their attention to objects of one particular class or period.

**To Forestall the Fashion.**

If only more collectors would limit their activities there would be far fewer disappointed recruits to the ever-growing army of collectors.

Only in this way can one hope to form a collection which, should the need arise, can be sold at a profit on the original outlay.

Too many collectors are inclined to choose the easiest path and follow the fashion, whereas the great factor in successful collecting is to forestall the fashion.

So do this of course one needs knowledge and a flair for what is good. Anyone can acquire the first, while it is surprising how many develop the second after some association with the beautiful objects of the past.

Such a man was the late Mr. Louis Huth. Though a banker by profession, he devoted all his spare time to the study of art treasures, and when after his death his collection was sold at Christie's it realised many times the amount expended upon it. One little Gainsborough drawing which he picked up for 15s. made 1,000 guineas, while a Hawthorn far bought for £25 was knocked down for £5,900!

It is easy to buy what is fashionable but there is always the danger of fashion changing followed by an inevitable fall in values.

One outstanding instance of this might be quoted.

In the mid Victorian era large sums were readily paid for the works of popular artists such as Landseer, Alma Tadema and Edwin Long; £5,000 to £9,000 a piece was readily given at auction for one of their paintings and the supply scarcely equalled the demand.

Now such works arouse little if any enthusiasm when they appear in the saleroom, and the instance of the late President of the Royal Academy, Sir Frank Dicksee's, 1789 Academy success selling at Christie's for no more than 70 guineas is still fresh in the memory.

Hardly and quality are two of the most stable factors in collecting. Certain objects cannot fail to rise in value for every year the number of available examples becomes steadily fewer, but it will be found that they also possess an artistic quality largely lacking in many

objects whose only merit is that they are fashionable.

Old Masters Realising Higher Prices.

One will never again see, for instance, a fall in the value of pictures by Rembrandt, Titian, Van Dyck and the great men of the 18th century. British portrait school. Prints by such old masters as Rembrandt and Durer are realising higher prices every season, both here and on the Continent, while practically all English 18th century furniture is on the up grade.

The masterpieces of the Chinese potter and the products of the earlier English factories such as Chelsea, Bow and Bristol are on the same plane.

Their superb quality and ever growing scarcity make a steady rise in values inevitable.

Old silver, too, is an eminently safe investment, and collectors with foresight have made huge profits even during the past five years.

Every season old English silver to the value of thousands of pounds is absorbed by the American markets, and as a consequence several pounds an ounce is now readily paid in the saleroom for objects which five or ten years ago could be picked up for a few shillings an ounce.

**Art Treasures of Promise.**

It is in fact no exaggeration to state that a collection of silver formed to-day will in five years time be worth double what it cost.

The present-day collector, too, is in a far happier position than his predecessor of forty or fifty years ago.

Then the average dealer knew very little of his subject and often proved a danger rather than a help to a prospective purchaser.

Over 70 plays are based on one historical period and novel of the same name, "The Three Kingdoms" (221-265). In these may be found the incarnation of fidelity and courage, the present quasi-divinity, God of War, Kuoh Yu, more affectionately known to the black-haired people as Kuan Kung.

Novels furnish much stage material. From the so-called

"WHO'S FOR A LOVELY  
GLASS OF LIMEJUICE?"

CHORUS: "WE ARE... IF IT IS  
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HOTEL.

November 9, 1930.

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Messrs. B. and M. Borland.  
Messrs. A. Ang-Chen, F. M. Chater, E. Cassa.  
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Davidson,  
Miss M. Davidson, Mr. J. M. Dalgarno.

Mr. B. K. Frank.  
Mr. Wm. H. Gray, jun.  
Messrs. S. J. Hicks, M. Hanna,  
V. Hemert, L. W. Hand.

Mr. H. E. Johnson.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. Knox, Messrs. W. R. Kinross, W. Bruce Keith.

Miss H. Lillie.  
Messrs. J. M. Major, A. Masseurs, C. Mather, E. Maziero,  
W. S. Mackinley, Miss A. L. Morgan, Dr. J. Moorhead.

Messrs. H. Postel, B. F. Plimpton, R. F. Pirard, A. V. Pinson, J. J. Paton.

Mrs. T. Carr Ramsay, Mr. N. G. Carr Ramsay.  
Miss L. Stegman, Miss A. W. Sawyer, Messrs. Shrubari, J. C. Subir.

Miss F. Tweedie.  
Messrs. R. F. Willis, R. E. Wyllie.

Wife: John, I'm awfully disappointed. You haven't given me anything for my twenty-ninth birthday.

Husband: Twenty-ninth? You've forgotten, darling. I gave it to you last year.

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CHICHIBU MARU	Thursday	11th December.	
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HIKAWA MARU	Wednesday	3rd December.	
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez.			
FUSHIMI MARU	Saturday	15th November.	
HAZOKAKI MARU	Saturday	29th November.	
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.			
KITANO MARU	Tuesday	18th November.	
ATSUTA MARU	Tuesday	23rd December.	
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.			
IYO MARU	Wednesday	12th November.	
CALCUTTA MARU	Thursday	27th November.	
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.			
BOKUYO MARU	Thursday	20th November.	
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.			
WAKASA MARU	Tuesday	18th November.	
NEW YORK, BOSTON via Panama.			
ASUKA MARU	Monday	24th November.	
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Suez, Constantinople, Genoa.			
TOYOOKA MARU	Thursday	13th November.	
DAKAR MARU	Friday	12th December.	
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.			
BENGAL MARU	Saturday	15th November.	
PENANG MARU	Saturday	20th November.	
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.			
HARUNA MARU	Friday	14th November.	
ATSUTA MARU (Nagasaki direct)	Wednesday	19th November.	
TOKUSHIMA MARU (Mojji direct)	Thursday	20th November.	
DURBAN MARU	Tuesday	25th November.	

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## O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore Colombo, Suez and Port Said.			
LONDON MARU	Sunday	14th December.	
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singa- pore, Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.			
RIO DE JANEIRO MARU	Friday	28th November.	
MONTEVIDEO MARU	Tuesday	30th December.	
BOMBAY—Via Singapore & Colombo.			
HONOLULU MARU	Wednesday	19th November.	
DURBAN, LOURENÇO MARQUES, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZAN- ZIBAR & MOMBASA—Via Singapore & Colombo.			
CANADA MARU	Saturday	6th December.	
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.			
CELEBES MARU	Tuesday	18th November.	
TACOMA MARU	Tuesday	2nd December.	
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER.			
AFRICA MARU (from Shanghai)	Tuesday	11th November.	
MELBOURNE—Via Manila, Brisbane & Sydney.			
SYDNEY MARU	Saturday	6th December.	
(Calls at Wellington & Auckland.)			
HAIPHONG—Via Hobeih & Peking.			
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports & Panama.			
HOKUROKU MARU	Saturday	6th December.	
LOS ANGELES, PANAMA, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, AND PHILADELPHIA.			
JAPAN PORTS.			
KEELUNG—Via Swatow & Amoy.			
HOZAN MARU	Sunday	10th Nov. Noon.	
(Takao & Keelung via Amoy.)			
TAKAO—Via Swatow & Amoy.			
DELL MARU	Thursday	20th December, 10 a.m.	
TAKAO & KEELUNG.			

For further particulars please apply to: OSAKA SHOREN KAISHA,  
M. TAKEUCHI, Manager  
Tel. 25061.

## CREWLESS WARSHIP.

Berlin, Sept. 11.

The cruiser Zaehring, the famous crewless warship of the German navy, took fire and was badly damaged during a night attack on the Baltic coast. The ship was hit by a shell from a British battleship, and the fire was so intense that the ship was forced to stop. The British ship was the HMS Hood, and the attack was part of a series of operations in the Baltic. The Zaehring was a fast, modern cruiser, and its capture would be a great loss to the German navy. The British ship was the HMS Hood, and the attack was part of a series of operations in the Baltic. The Zaehring was a fast, modern cruiser, and its capture would be a great loss to the German navy.



## Shipping Intelligence.

## SHIP SUBSIDIES.

## EXISTING EXCESS OF TONNAGE.

New York, Aug. 25.  
Strong objections are expressed in the newspapers here to the Government's proposed loan of \$9,000,000 to help to finance the construction of two American super-liners.

Objection is also taken to the United States Shipping Board's general policy of encouraging heavy shipbuilding operations in spite of the big excess of tonnage now existing, and the world-wide depression in ocean transportation.

The New York Journal of Commerce accuses the Government of permitting a desire for political prestige to take precedence over economic considerations. It criticizes the Shipping Board's boast that sixty-eight American ships of more than 700,000 gross tons are now under construction or projected as unwarranted by the trade outlook. It declares that the Board is actuated merely by a desire "to get ahead of the other fellow" regardless of expense.

Far-sighted shipping men able to stand unassisted are called upon to protest against the policy of wholesale subsidies, which, it is declared, force foreign countries to retaliate in the costly race for prestige.

## Liners for War.

In describing the new giant liner which is to be built at St. Nazaire for the Cie. General Transatlantique, the Paris Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph stated that "all vessels of the French colours are available in time of war for use as transport ships, aircraft carriers, or munition ships."

I am now able, writes that paper's naval correspondent, to add that one of the conditions on which the French Government is contributing two-thirds of the total cost of the new liner is that the designs shall be submitted to and approved by the naval authorities before work is started on the ship.

It is something of an anomaly that Great Britain should now be the only great maritime Power which does not exercise State supervision over the plans of new merchant vessels. Even in Germany, where Government subsidies are no longer paid for new mercantile construction, there is understood to exist a close liaison between shipowners, marine architects, and the Berlin Admiralty.

The relative value of the merchantman, and especially of the fast liner, as a potential naval auxiliary has been greatly increased by the London Naval Treaty, with its drastic limitation on the number of regular cruisers which the signatory Powers may maintain in the future. As the number of such vessels would be wholly inadequate in the face of a serious emergency—the British Empire, for example, would have only fifty cruisers, all told, with which to serve the battle fleet and guard our 80,000 miles of trade routes—there is a natural and universal tendency to considerable tonnage and high speed as a potential cruiser or aircraft carrier.

It will not be forgotten that the Tenth Cruiser Squadron, which maintained the Northern Blockade during the war, was composed entirely of armed liners. Similar vessels were, for a time, used to supplement our regular naval forces on ocean patrol.

The last British liners to be built under Admiralty supervision were the Mauretania and Lusitania. This was done in consideration of a subsidy paid by the Government, under the terms of which the two ships were earmarked for naval service in the event of war. Actually, neither was ever used in a naval capacity as they were considered to be too valuable for other purposes. For the past thirty-three years, therefore, the Admiralty has had no jurisdiction over the designs of any British merchantmen, and to the best of my knowledge there is not one of our present liners which embodies any special feature to render her suitable for war service.

Very different is the position abroad. By a clause in the Jones White Act—the measure which has given a tremendous impetus to the development of the United States merchant marine—the plans of every vessel the construction of which is financed by Government loan have to be approved by the Navy Department. Naval experts have been

## PACIFIC LINES

## COMBINE.

## Matson and Los Angeles Companies Merged.

## DETAILS WITHHELD.

San Francisco, Oct. 30.

Consolidation of the Los Angeles Steamship Company and the Matson Navigation Company through a pooling of the securities of the two concerns was announced to-day, by officials of both lines. The financial details of the merger were not revealed. The Matson Company operates a fleet of 22 ships between the Pacific Coast and Hawaii. The South Seas and Australia. This company is also joint owner, with the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, of the Oceanic Oriental Navigation Company, operating freight steamships to Oriental and Philippines ports.

The Los Angeles Steamship Company operates between Los Angeles and Hawaii, also touching San Francisco.—United Press.

## CONTRABAND ON HUA TONG.

Manila, Nov. 1.

The Chinese steamer Hua Tong, which has been in the limelight for the past several weeks due to consignments of opium allegedly brought to the Islands by this steamer and confiscated by customs secret service agents, last Thursday yielded another case of goods, which has been declared contraband for being neither manifested nor declared in the ship's store list.

The case contained 4866 combs several of which were in bad order. The case bore the mark "PL-Penang, for Export." Nobody claimed it after it was found by secret service agents of the bureau of customs in the crew's quarters of the ship. As it did not appear in the manifest of the ship nor in the ship's store list, it was seized as contraband.

The seizure of the case of combs on the s.s. Hua Tong reflected unfavourably on the officers of the ship, according to a high customs official. The presence of unmanifested cargo on board ships manned by Filipino crew substantiate revelations made recently that Filipino officers engage in business transactions in the performance of their duties, he said.—Manila Bulletin.

and passed the designs of the two 60,000-ton and the two 32,000-ton liners which are to be laid down for the United States Lines. It is safe inference that these four ships will incorporate special protective features which render them less vulnerable than the ordinary liner to gunfire or submarine attack. Their decks are to be made extraordinarily strong, to support the six-inch guns with which they would be armed in war time.

Another American high-speed liner, the Malolo, recently completed for the San Francisco-Hawaii service, was designed and built for eventual service as a war cruiser, and a public tribute to her value as a naval unit was paid by Admiral W. Benson, U.S.N., when she sailed on her maiden voyage.

It may be accepted as a fact that all the numerous liners and fast freighters now under construction or projected in the United States have been designed under naval supervision.

Formidable Cruisers. A similar policy is being followed in France and Italy. In the latter country, ship-owners and ship-builders are working in close touch with the Ministry of Marine, whose experts pass judgment on the plans of every new merchant vessel of importance from the point of view of its naval utility. Gradually, therefore, there are being created abroad whole fleets of new merchant ships, which would be available as armed cruisers in an emergency. While they naturally lack armour protection, their powers of resistance are strengthened by extensive subdivision below the water line and, in some cases—notably the Bremen and Europa—by the fitting of bugles.

A suggestive feature of the Malolo and of the projected United States Lines steamers is the virtual elimination of inflammable material. There can be no doubt that these vessels would be more formidable as armed cruisers than any liner under the

## A NIGHT ATTACK.

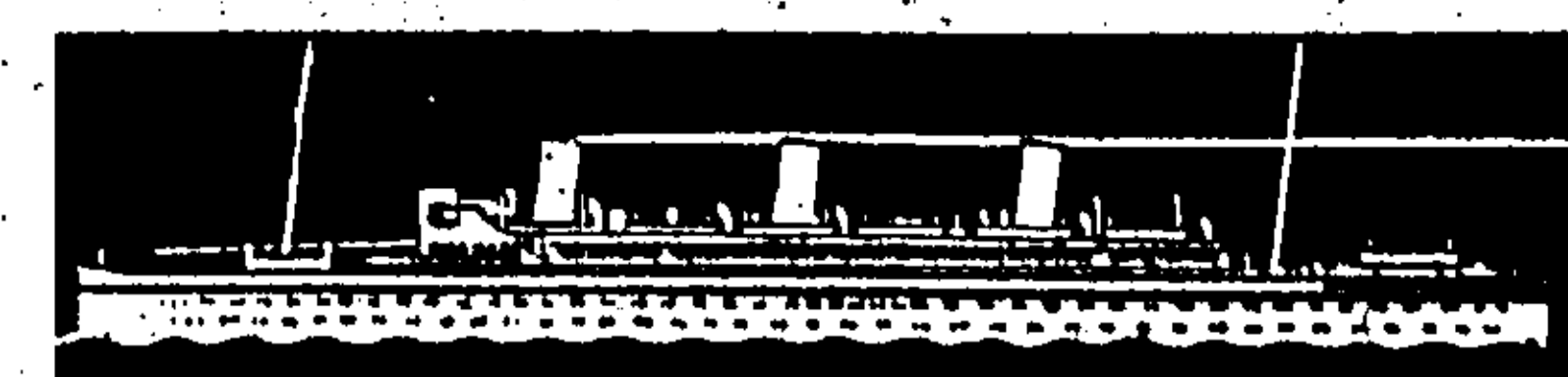
## ATLANTIC FLEET EXERCISES.

Shortly after 6 p.m. on September 23, the Nelson and the Rodney left their temporary anchorage off Fleetsdale, writes the Times special correspondent aboard H.M.S. Rodney, from Dornoch Firth. Three hours later, when bugles were sounding and officers and men were hurrying to their stations for night action, we were steaming southward towards the Cromarty Firth at about 13 knots with Tarbet Ness light twinkling far on the starboard bow and Covea light near Lossiemouth to port. Ships were darkened, and when I left the brilliantly lit wardroom it was a matter of some difficulty to find one's way forward and up the ladders to the compass platform high up in the octopoidal structure, with nothing but the dimmest of blue lights to show the way.

The Nelson and the Rodney were steaming in company, and close ahead I could see the squat, black shape of the Flagship, with her faint blue stern light just illuminating her phosphorescent wash. Farther ahead, at a distance of perhaps 2½ miles, were Vice-Admiral Pound's three battle cruisers, their hulls clearly visible through glasses. Farther ahead again, spread out in line abreast, were the ships of the Second Cruiser Squadron, with the Hawkins apparently on the starboard wing. A mile or so astern of the Rodney I could see the hulls and bow waves of the three battleships of the Second Division—Warspite, Barham, and Malaya—in line ahead.

The night was dark, with dense clouds banked up on the horizon, which gradually blotted out the stars overhead as time went on. There was a shrewd breeze on the port bow, which just caused the little seas to break in splutters of foam. Visibility, however, was good and remained so, so that from the point of view of the destroyers the conditions were good for locating and attacking heavy ships, added to which I believe they knew our approximate speed, and our course within 40deg. We expected attacks almost at once, but it was not until 10 o'clock that we saw searchlights on the starboard bow. The enemy appeared to be steaming at a moderate speed on much the same course as the Fleet, and the firing of star shell showed that they were being engaged.

Ten minutes later a solitary destroyer was suddenly sighted about 300 yards on the Nelson's starboard bow and apparently crossing ahead. The Flagship promptly put her helm over and swerved to port, while the Rodney did the same. Some star shell were fired and I should imagine that the destroyer was "sunk" at point-blank range by the Flagship's 6-in. guns. This finish-up, we resumed our course. The next incident occurred at 11 o'clock, when a long line of destroyers were sighted on our starboard quarter. They were at a distance of no more than about 1,500 yards, steaming at moderate speed on much the same course as ourselves. Offering an



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NOVEMBER.

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NOVEMBER.

SUN. 16th WED. 26th

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easy target, they were promptly engaged, and for a few minutes our 4.7's pumped star shell into the heavens, until the sky to the northward was punctuated with slowly falling globes of light like brilliant Chinese lanterns and marked with the smoky trails of the illuminants in the parachutes. The sea was bathed in a bluish-white glare, in which the destroyers stood out as silhouettes. As a spectacle it was magnificent.

Whether or not these destroyers sighted us before we saw them I do not know. Personally I doubt it. But they fired no torpedoes and

offered a comparatively easy target for the close-range fire of our 6-in. guns before they turned away under a heavy smoke screen. In any case, an attack from the quarter—if it was an attack and they were not merely shadowing our movements—does not stand the same chances of success as one delivered from ahead on an opposite course. Shortly after this the Exercise was negated by the Commander-in-Chief, navigation lights were shown, ships were undarkened, and bugles sounded the "Secure." We anchored in Dornoch Firth half an hour after midnight.

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*NAGPORE	5,283	15th Nov.	Marseilles, Barcelona, London, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
*KARMA	9,128	22nd Nov.	Marseilles, London, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
*RAWALPINDI	16,819	6th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles, & London.
*ALIPORE	5,273	9th Dec.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
*KALYAN	9,144	20th Dec.	Marseilles, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
*LAHORE	5,304	27th Dec.	Marseilles, London, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
*RANCHI	16,650	3rd Jan.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*JEYPORE	5,318	10th Jan.	Marseilles, London, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
*KASHMIR	9,985	17th Jan.	Marseilles, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
*COMORIN	15,132	31st Jan.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.

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*JEYPORE	5,318	22nd Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*KALYAN	9,144	29th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*SIRDHANA	7,745	6th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*RANCHI	16,850	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*KASHMIR	9,985	20th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

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ways and a large accommodation for the repair of all kinds of  
ships and machinery. We are situated at the Victoria Harbour, Hong Kong.  
Telephone 2449.  
Shanghai Branch: 100, Kowloon Road, Kowloon, Tel. 17000.  
For estimates, quotations, etc., apply to:-  
Hong Kong, April 1, 1931.

## CONSIGNEES

LLOYD TRIESTINE NAV. CO.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Steamer "CRACOVIA"  
From Trieste, Venice, Brindisi, Port  
Said, Aden, Colombo & Singapore.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby  
informed that all Goods are being  
landed at their risk into the Godowns  
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf  
and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kow-  
loon, whence and/or from the wharves  
delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded  
unless notice to the contrary be given  
before 9th instant.

No claims will be admitted after the  
Goods have been landed, and all  
Goods remaining undelivered after the  
15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the vessel must  
be presented to the Underwriter on or  
before the 25th inst. or they will  
not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged  
Goods are to be left in the Godown,  
where they will be examined on the  
15th inst. at 10 a.m. by our sur-  
veyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effect-  
ed. Bills of Lading will be countersigned  
by

DODWELL & CO. LTD.

Agents.  
Hong Kong, 10th November, 1930.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS,  
LIMITED.

From LEITH, MIDDLESBROUGH,  
ANTWERP, LONDON & STRAITS.

The Steamship,  
"BENMOOR"/"BENCELEUCH"

Consignees of cargo are hereby in-  
formed that all goods are being land-  
ed at their risk into the Godowns of  
The Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and  
Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from  
the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the  
Goods have been landed, and all  
Goods remaining undelivered after the  
14th instant will be subject to rent.

All claims against the vessel must  
be presented to the Underwriter on or  
before the 28th instant, or they will  
not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged  
Goods are to be left in the Godown,  
where they will be examined on the  
18th instant, at 10 a.m. by Messrs.  
Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effect-  
ed. Bills of Lading will be countersigned  
by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. LTD.

Agents.  
Hong Kong, 7th November, 1930.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

COMPAGNIE MARITIME BEIGE  
(LLOYD RYAL) SOCIETE  
ANONYME.

From ANTWERP.

The Steamship,  
"BOLIVIER"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo  
by her are informed that all Goods  
are being landed at their risk into  
the Godowns of the Hong Kong &  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,  
whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the  
Goods have been landed, and all  
Goods remaining undelivered after the  
17th November, 1930, will be subject  
to rent.

All claims against the vessel must  
be presented to the Underwriter on or  
before the 24th November, 1930, or  
they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged  
Goods are to be left in the Godown  
where they will be examined on the  
17th November, 1930, at 10 a.m.  
No Fire Insurance has been effect-  
ed. Bills of Lading will be countersigned  
by

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Agents.  
Hong Kong, 10th November, 1930.

### WARSHIPS IN PORT

The following British warships  
are in harbour to-day:-  
Seraph—North wall.  
Stormcloud—North wall.  
Sirdar—South wall.  
Somme—No. 1 buoy.  
Thracian—North wall.  
Tarantula—East wall.  
Magnolia—North arm.  
Erebus—West wall dock.  
Foreign Men-of-War.  
Adamastor, Commandant of Talone  
—Portuguese gunboat.  
Belena—American gunboat.  
Argus—French gunboat.  
Hoi Pa—Chinese gunboat.

## HONG KONG AND MACAO LINE

Good Speed  
S.S. CHUEN-CHOW

Daily Sailing from Hong Kong at 2.00 p.m.  
Sailing from Macao at 7.50 a.m.  
Sundays excepted.

Freight and Passage apply to:-  
CHUEN ON STEAM BOAT CO. LTD.  
241, Des Voeux Road C.

Agents.  
Tel. 26001.

## ARRIVALS OF SHIPS.

Sunday, November 9.  
Achilles, British str., 7,184 tons.

Capt. W. Cooker, from Liver-  
pool via Straits ports, Holt's  
Wharf.—B. & S.

Apoey, British str., 1,776 tons.  
Captain C. W. Shearer, from  
Hongkong, Hoi Yuen Anchorage.  
—Wo Fat Shing.

Cape St. Andrew, British str., 3,163  
tons, Capt. C. W. Puzey, from  
Calcutta, Talkoo R. wharf.—  
J.C.I.L.

Lyceum, British str., 1,734 tons.  
Capt. E. Holmes, from Holbow,  
buoy No. A10.—Kwong Nam  
& Co.

Sun Kong, Chinese str., 922 tons.  
Capt. Lai Kwong, from K. C.  
Wan, Saikong Wharf.—Wo  
Hop & Co.

Tjibadak, Dutch str., 4,800 tons.  
Capt. P. Lems, from Shanghai  
and Amoy, buoy No. A8.—  
J.C.I.L.

Tsinan, British str., 2,100 tons.  
Capt. J. Tinson, from Amoy,  
buoy No. B12.—B. & S.

Monday, November 10.  
Asama Maru, Japanese str., 10,018  
tons, Capt. G. Shinonome, from  
Shanghai, buoy No. A2.—  
N.Y.K.

Bolvier, Belgian str., 3,159 tons.  
Capt. J. D. Herdt, from Sluys,  
pore, buoy No. A5.—Bank Line.

Burgenland, German str., 4,321  
tons, Captain Dehnick, from  
Manila, Kowloon Wharf.—Jeb-  
sen & Co.

Cape St. Francis, British str., 2,169  
tons, Capt. B. Hagland, from  
Singapore, buoy No. A24.—  
Dodwell & Co.

Corona, Norwegian str., 1,953 tons.  
Capt. E. Stormer, from Canton,  
Stonecutters.—Dodwell & Co.

D'Artagnan, French str., 9,608  
tons, Capt. Malaussena, from  
Marseilles, Kowloon Wharf.—  
M. M.

Elpenor, British str., 10,824 tons.  
Capt. R. J. Wilson, from  
Cebu, P.I., Holt's Wharf.—  
B. & S.

Great City, British str., 3,341  
tons, Capt. C. Jones, from  
Singapore, Naval buoy, No. 18.—  
Naval Store Office.

Haldia, British str., 1,144 tons.  
Capt. C. Boyce, from Saigon,  
buoy No. B38.—Wo Fat Shing.

Hang Sang, British str., 3,358  
tons, Capt. L. H. Hutchings,  
from Swatow, West Point  
Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson &  
Co.

Hin Sang, British str., 1,885 tons.  
Capt. T. Grant, from Sanda-  
kan, buoy No. B47.—Jardine,  
Matheson & Co.

Hong Hua, British str., 1,924 tons.  
Capt. J. Gregory, from Singa-  
pore, buoy No. A26.—Ho  
Thong & Co.

G.G. Maurice Long II, French  
str., 579 tons, Capt. P.  
Agostini, from Saigon, buoy  
No. B17.—M. M.

Oudekerk, Dutch str., 1,311 tons.  
Capt. Wapenaar, from Manila,  
buoy No. A25.—J.C.I.L.

President Madison, American str.,  
21,000 tons, Capt. D. C.  
Austin, from Manila, Kowloon  
Wharf.—A.M.Y.

Prosper, Norwegian str., 3,377  
tons, Capt. E. D. Knutsen,  
from Singapore, buoy No. B21.—  
K. Larsen & Co.

Shantung, British str., 1,508 tons.  
Capt. A. Cook, from Canton,  
buoy No. B34.—B. & S.

Shun Chih, Chinese str., 1,251  
tons, Capt. T. Thorblax, from  
Saigon, buoy No. A10.—  
Chang Tong Ha.

Takada, British str., 4,223 tons.  
Capt. J. G. Lidon, from  
Singapore, buoy No. A23.—  
Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

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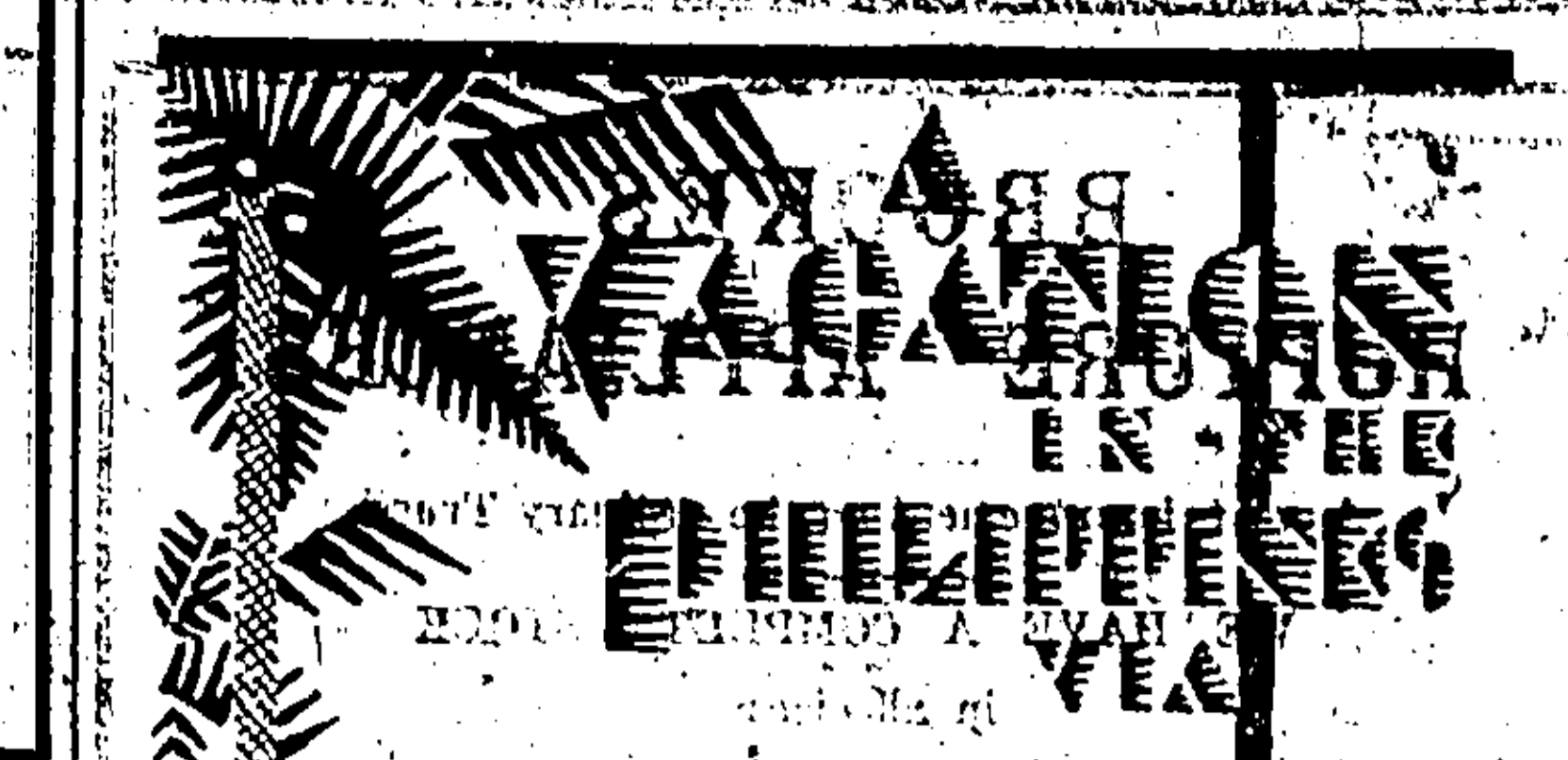
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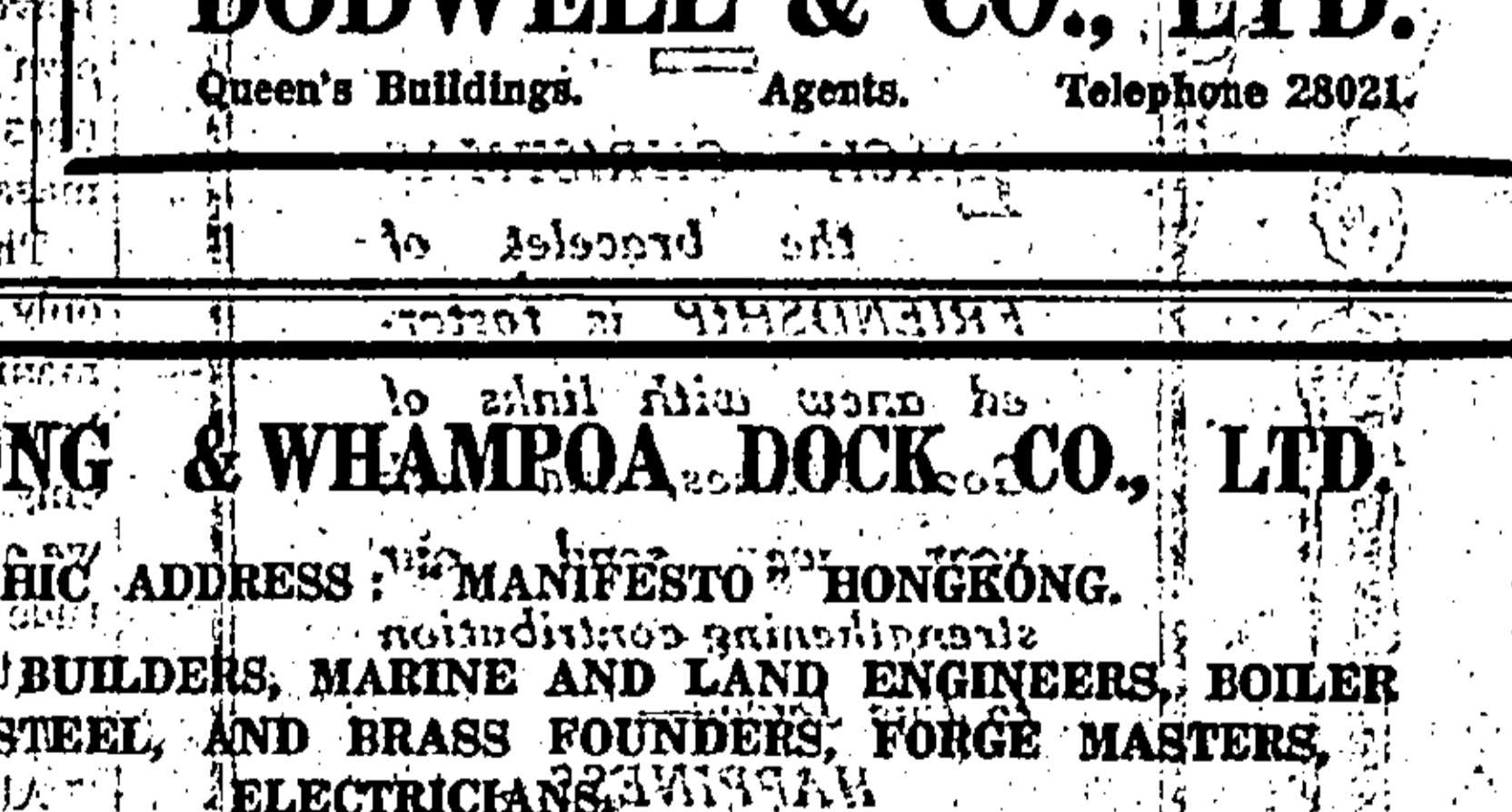
**PRES. MADISON.**  
PROMINENT PASSENGERS ON  
BOARD.  
Rev. A. R. Kepler, head of the  
Church of Christ Convention, re-  
turning to Shanghai from visit to  
Canton.  
Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Warnshuis,  
returning to Shanghai. Dr.  
Warnshuis is the Secretary of the  
International Missionary Council.  
Mr. T. E. Scanlon, Oriental Re-  
presentative of the Sumalal Ralsla  
Co., travelling to Shanghai.  
Mrs. G. A. Harrison, wife of a  
prominent local stockbroker, on a  
pleasure trip to Japan.

**PASSENGER LISTS.**  
ARRIVALS.  
Per m.s. Asama Maru from Los  
Angeles on November 10:-  
Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Jean, C. A.  
Lafette, Mr. and Mrs. C. N.  
Hillingworth, Rev. and Mrs. R. M.  
Christman, Mrs. Jane Wick, Miss  
G. R. Hillman, W. L. Gaddum,  
M. O. Clark, Mrs. L. W. Hart, L.  
Sipple, B. J. Modi, A. D. E. Elmer,  
D. N. Hanna, V. Buagacoo, Mrs.  
S. G. Walker, W. V. Curtis, H.  
Town, Mrs. E. L. Rington, Miss E.  
Renton, Mrs. J. B. Pratt, Mrs.  
Kou Arakawa, Miss Yeko Ara-  
kawa, Shintaro Ikeda, Mr. and  
Mrs. H. H. Priestley, Capt. V. G.  
Barber, L. D. McNeill, Mrs.  
A. H. Canillo, Miss G. Chettle,  
J. S. Lamont, G. D. Eden, G. H.  
Potts, H. R. Greatwood, Mr. and  
Mrs. George Glenison, M. G. Muller,  
Goro Adachi, Shigenosuke Fuji-  
wara, K. F. Heo, T. A. Tharenl,  
P. Showaram.

**DEPARTURES.**  
Per s.s. President Madison on  
November 11:-  
Mr. Viconite Arias, Jun., Mrs.  
Robert Dollar, Sister Mary Ursula  
Kenkel, Mr. Trinito Montalana, Mr.  
Gregorio Montalana, Mr. Colinto  
Montalana, Miss Jessie Proudfoot,  
Mrs. O. G. Steen, Mr. and Mrs.  
R. B. Santos, Mr. J. M. Thruswell,  
Mr. S. F. Siorberg, Mr. N. B.  
Sjogren, Mr. C. E. Ginter, Mr.  
Eugene Kuhns, Miss Dorothy  
Schapp, Mr. S. Satch, Dr. A. R.  
Kepler, Mr. and Mrs. A. L.  
Warnshuis, Mr. W. J. Frank, Mrs.  
O. Osborne, Mrs. E. D. Zalesky,  
Mr. A. Massara, Mr. T. R. Scanlon,  
Mr. K. Uchida, Mr. Shimbori, Mr.  
T. Furuta, Mr. R. Okada, Mrs.  
G. A. Harrison.

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via PANAMA.  
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M.V. "TAI PING YANG"  
ON NOVEMBER 17th.  
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SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES,  
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.  
DOCK OWNERS, SHIP BUILDERS, MARINE AND LAND ENGINEERS, BOILER  
MAKERS, IRON, STEEL, AND BRASS FOUNDERS, FORGE MASTERS,  
ELECTRICIANS, ETC.  
Codes Used:  
A1, A.B.C.  
Fifth Edition;  
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First and  
Second Edition;  
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and  
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kins.



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To AUSTRALIA, calling at Manila, Cebu, Hong Kong, Singapore, Sydney, Melbourne, and other ports.  
BRITISH STEAMERS IN CHARGE TAIPEI (Yokohama)  
For further information, apply to the Agents.  
First Class Fare to Sydney, 35s Return (from Hong Kong).  
Yokohama, 40s Return (from Hong Kong).  
Yokohama, 45s Return (from Hong Kong).  
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WE HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK  
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Hong Kong Dispensary.

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**SEASICKNESS**

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"THALASSAN"

In bottles of 25 tablets.  
From all dispensaries and stores.

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TIME TO SEND YOUR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS HOME  
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A PRESENT FROM CHINA THAT ALWAYS PLEASES.

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PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE AND ALL CHARGES.

10 lb. BOX.	7 lb. BOX.	5 lb. BOX.
1 Keemun Black Tea \$26.50.	1 Keemun Black Tea \$17.50.	1 Keemun Black Tea \$13.00.
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### WITNEY BLANKETS

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Light warm, and reliable.

For Single Beds

\$32.50 & \$45.00 pair

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\$57.50 pair

For Double Beds

\$72.50 pair.

### PURE WOOL MERINO BLANKETS

Extremely light and warm. One of the best qualities obtainable.

Cot Size Single Bed Double Bed  
\$16.50 pair \$95.00 pair \$150.00 pair.

### PINK MERINO WOOL BLANKETS

Nice shade, bound ribbon. Size 58 by 100 inches.

\$150.00 pair.

### COLOURED WOOL BLANKETS

Pure Wool in Blue or Fawn. Size 58 by 84 inches.

\$25.00 each.

FIRST FLOOR SHOWROOMS.

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HONG KONG.

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(Every evening except Sunday.  
Annual subscription, excluding  
postage abroad, H.K. \$38, payable  
in advance. Local delivery free.)

### Overland China Mail

[The weekly edition of the "China Mail," Annual subscription, H.K. \$13 including postage \$16, payable in advance.]

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Street, Strand, W.C.2.

Hong Kong, Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1930.

### Memory and Resolve.

If November 11 were the only day of the year upon which we remembered those who perished in the Great War, there would be very little meaning in the Empire's observance of the Silence. It would be better, in that case, to leave to each of us his or her own fading memories of the loved ones who died in the years of massacre.

The Silence was instituted not only that we should make public manifestation of our remembrance but to recall to us that not only once a year but at all times we owe a duty to the great multitude who gave their lives for what they believed to be a sacred cause.

All of us who are old enough to remember clearly the general thought and feeling of that time, remember that though the motives with which so many men went out to fight were inevitably a strange mixture—in some merely a love of fierce adventure, in many more a simple unreflecting patriotism—those private motives were, for the great majority, sanctified by a belief, however dim and vague, that in resisting the German military machine they were fighting to save not only this Empire but the world from the curse of war itself. "A war to end war" was more than a recruiting catchword; it was the summary of what justified men to themselves in taking part in that orgy of slaughter.

ing appeal. We have long lost many of the illusions of these days, but the more clearly we realise that the War was merely a gigantic muddle from beginning to end, the more strongly we feel that such disastrous muddling must be prevented from recurring.

It is that feeling which gives all its strength to the efforts to make future war impossible, which makes popular figures of those political leaders who are visibly striving to bring about not only temporary but permanent peace.

And, whatever may be the ups and downs of the peace movement, to-day's Remembrance will be, for the vast majority of the Empire, a more solemn and sacred occasion than ever just because the mass of us feel that our observance of it is not in vain, that, however slowly and painfully, we are struggling not unsuccessfully to free the world from the curse which darkened the lives of all our generation.

### News in Brief.

Members of the Craigengower Cricket Club are holding a dance in the club-house on Saturday evening.

The following forthcoming marriages are announced: Mr. Richard Yarworth Frost, of 113, The Peak, to Miss Evelyn Patricia Wallington, of 12, Bowen Road; Mr. Ronald Mackay Wood, of 13A, Macdonnell Road, to Miss Kathleen Margaret West, of Springfield, Wilston, Cheshire, who is travelling to the Colony on board the s.s. Ranchi.

A performance will be held at the Helena May Institute on Wednesday, November 12, at 9 p.m. when the Amateur Dramatic Club will present "Enoch" by E. Temple Thurston, and "Half An Hour" by Sir J. M. Barrie. Tickets can be booked at the Helena May Institute, \$2 and \$1. Open to the public.—Adv.

The driver of a motor lorry suffered severe cuts about the face as a result of a collision between his vehicle and an Hotel Company bus, outside the Police Club, Happy Valley, yesterday. It is understood that the bus pulled up at the bus stop, and the lorry ran into it, splintering the windshield. Three Indian passengers on the bus rendered first aid until the man was conveyed to hospital. Both the bus and the lorry were damaged as a result of the collision.

A fight between Chinese stone masons, attributed to jealousy between an old-established guild and a newer one which is better organised, resulted in a fight which had its echo before Mr. R. H. Williams at the Central Magistrate's Court yesterday. Two members of the older guild were charged with causing grievous bodily harm to a member of the new guild. The two accused were alleged to have been fighting with undiminished, even increased

## OUR DEPUTY I.G.P.

26 YEARS IN THE POLICE  
FORCE.

LONG & USEFUL CAREER.

To-day Mr. T. H. King, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, and Director of Criminal Intelligence, completes 26 years' service in the Police Force. He received his appointment as a Police probationer on November 11, 1904, and arrived in the Colony on December 17, of the same year.

After just over three years' service he passed his final examination in Cantonese on January 19, 1907, and on March 23 of the same year was attached to the Punjab Police. He passed in Urdu on October 30. In 1908-9 Mr. King was three times appointed Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police (February 22 to August 18, 1908; October 11, 1908 to July 6, 1909; and September 19 to October 20, 1909).

Then Mr. King became Acting Superintendent of Imports and Exports for a period from December, 1909, and on April 1, 1910, was made Officer for examination of assisted emigrants in addition to his Police duty. He worked in the Emigration Office until October 25.

Returning from Home leave on October 25, 1911, Mr. King resumed his post as Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police and was confirmed as Assistant Superintendent of Police on January 14, 1912. From November 22, 1913, to October 12, 1916, Mr. King was Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police, being finally confirmed as D.S.P. on April 5, 1921; his title being changed in January this year to D.I.G.P.

Mr. King has several times acted as Chief of the Police during the absence of the senior officer. The first time he acted in this capacity was from June 6 to July 9, 1925, and the last time was this year when he acted for a short period during the absence of the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G., in Shanghai, in connection with the recruiting of White Russians as anti-piracy guards.

## CAPT DOLLAR.

VISIT TO CANTON BEFORE  
LEAVING EAST.

Captain and Mrs. Robert Dollar, accompanied by Mr. O. G. Steen, General Manager of the Dollar Steamship Lines, at Shanghai, and Mrs. Steen, Miss Proudfoot and Mr. H. Thompson, Private Secretary to Captain Robert Dollar, arrived in Hong Kong yesterday aboard the President Madison from Manila.

Mrs. Robert Dollar, Mrs. Steen and Miss Proudfoot proceeded to Shanghai on the President Madison, whilst Captain Robert Dollar, Mr. O. G. Steen and Mr. T. B. Wilson, General Agent at Hong Kong, left for Canton last evening, and will return to Hong Kong to-morrow evening.

Captain Dollar and Mrs. Steen will leave for Shanghai aboard the N.Y.K. liner Haruna Maru on Friday afternoon.

## MRS. VICTOR BRUCE.

LEAVING FOR AMOY  
TO-DAY.

The Hon. Mrs. Victor Bruce, the British aviatrix, stayed at Government House on Sunday night. It had been her intention to make a call at Poochow after leaving Amoy, but a Reuter message states that in spite of every effort by the authorities there, no suitable landing field can be found—hence Mrs. Bruce's plans have perforce to be changed.

From Poochow she planned to make her next stop at Shanghai, after which will come the most perilous part of her Eastern journey, crossing the Yellow Sea to Hiroshima, Japan. The total distance of this hop is 700 miles, of which 650 miles is across water. From Hiroshima she will fly to Tokyo in one hop.

As Mrs. Bruce's Bluebird does not carry enough petrol for the Pacific crossing, she will take a boat to Tokyo and go to Vancouver, where she will again take to the air and fly to San Francisco.

Not Stopping at Poochow. Poochow, Yesterday. At the instigation of the British Consul, local officials have offered every facility to Mrs. Victor Bruce, but the local aerodrome is not suitable, hence she is not calling at Poochow.—Reuter.

matched on the Wanchai reclamation and assaulted them with chop-fer, causing some ugly wounds. There were more than two in the raiding party, but only the two accused were arrested. They were taken into custody at Kowloon on the day following the assault. The Magistrate convicted, and remarking that he regarded the assault as a serious one, he sentenced the two accused to six months' hard labour each.

## ARMISTICE DAY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

tions, all of whom have as their principal object the assistance, in the form most needed, of those who by reason of their participation in the Great War require assistance, either themselves, or the dependants they have left behind.

Jeremy Taylor wrote "God is pleased with no music below so much as the thanksgiving songs of relieved widows and supported orphans; of rejoicing, comforted and thankful persons."

I need not mention these objects again—the Earl Haig British Legion, Appeal Fund, and the manner of the distribution of its funds are well known to you, but I ask you to make a special effort this year, because as you will appreciate, our remittance is in sterling, consequently owing to the great drop in exchange, our dollar contributions must be far greater than in the past, if we are going to retain our position.

Twelve Long Years. To-morrow, twelve years will have passed since November 11, 1918—twelve long years, during which the nations of the world have been working to find a formula, to make war impossible. Locarno, Geneva, the Pact of Paris and the various disarmament conferences. Should a solution of these great problems be found, the great sacrifices will not have been in vain, as Lord Balfour said, "Time, I trust, has softened the inevitable misery of separation, but no time can efface the outlines, or dim the writing, which records that their sons or their brothers have earned for themselves, the undying gratitude of those who knew them best."

Hope for Perpetual Peace. These are those who by fighting, and suffering, and losing their lives in the greatest of all wars, have given us, and we hope, the world perpetual peace.

Twelve years may be a long time in the life of a man, but short in the memory of a nation. Recently when it was thought, owing to a misunderstanding, that no more national wreaths would be laid on the grave of the Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey, the British Nation indicated in no uncertain terms, that the Unknown Warrior is not only not forgotten, but a symbol of all who perished in the great cause, by land or sea, and round the remains, all Britain expresses symbolically, what is felt with regard to those, who sacrificed their lives in the cause of their country.

It might be thought that since twelve years have passed the need of funds might not be so great, but such is not the case, those who require your help to-day are those who need it most, some have ceased to need your help, but those who are left have suffered most.

Special Effort Required. To-morrow is the occasion for a special effort to ensure that those who fought and are still with us, and the dependants of those who fell, are not only not forgotten, but are assisted in every possible way.

Armistice Day has been chosen as Poppy Day or the Day of Remembrance and let no one forget when he or she purchases a Poppy that—

"In Flanders fields the poppies grow  
Between the crosses, row on row."

## THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

Striking Sermon Preached at St. Joseph's Church.

Armistice Day was observed in St. Joseph's Church by a Solemn Service at 9 a.m. A Requiem Mass for the repose of the souls of the soldiers who fell in the War was said by the Military Chaplain, the Rev. J. J. O'Brien, appropriate motets being rendered by a Choir of Priests from the Catholic Cathedral.

Parties of students from the upper forms of the Catholic Schools of Hong Kong were present and the Catholic Community of Hong Kong was largely represented.

After the Mass the Rev. Fr. O'Brien preached the following sermon:—

For those of us who went through the War years and took some part however small in the great struggle, this day teems with memories and we scarcely need a preacher to marshal them for us. Time has softened those memories and taken the sting out of their pain. We keep this day of remembrance not to perpetuate enmities and misunderstandings, not to apportion blame and responsibility, but to honour our glorious Dead, and, by recalling to mind the awful holocaust of those years, to strengthen our will to make possible the peaceful settlement of future disputes. We realise now more than ever before that fathers, mothers, wives and children of all the belligerent na-

tions suffered the same pain in their bereavements, and we see world wide efforts being made to render as remote as can be the possibility of such a war in the future. The celebration of this Day then should encourage us to support every worthy movement aimed at the establishment of world peace so as not to render vain the sacrifice of those whose memory we keep to-day.

If Peace has her victories no less renowned than War, so has Peace her problems little less desperate than those of War. To-day we can ask ourselves, if we are facing these problems with the courage and tenacity of purpose of the heroes of the Great War? There has been a tendency to rest on the laurels gained in the war and to let the problems of peace look after themselves. But we owe it to the Dead to make the best of the Peace that they made possible for us and to exhibit the same courage and self-sacrifice in the trials of peace as they did in those of war. This is the spirit in which to celebrate Armistice Day—to draw inspiration and strength from its memories to carry on the work of re-establishing order out of the chaos left by the war.

Cause of Justice. We also owe it to the Dead to pray for them. In the providence of God the Armistice was made in November, the month dedicated to prayer, for the Holy Souls, so that we turn quite naturally to pray for the repose of the souls of all those who gave their lives for us in the war. It was said by the late venerable Cardinal Mercier that soldiers who died in the cause of Justice and Right went straight to their reward in the next life; but it has been the age long practice of the Church to continue prayers over the years for the repose of the souls in purgatory, because God has revealed nothing about the duration of their period of purgation. So this morning we offer the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass for the repose of those who gave their lives for us in the Great War.

While honouring the memory of the Dead do not forget the distress of the living, so many of whom gave just less than their lives, being blinded, crippled, maimed in a hundred different ways in the course of the war. Their life is made a little easier by the funds administered chiefly through the British Legion. When you buy a poppy you are making a little act of gratitude to these men for what they have suffered for you. The collection taken in Church this morning will go to the benefit of the same fund.

One last word: don't limit your gratitude to the Defenders of your Country to one celebration a year. You in this Colony have an opportunity every day of doing honour to their memory: their successors are the soldiers of the present day, every bit as worthy of respect, gratitude and confidence as were the heroes of the great war. When trouble threatens they are the first there to defend your life, liberties and goods. A Newspaper hard up for copy may blazon forth the peccadilloes of the soldier and so give an entirely false impression of a fine body of men. The publicity given to such minor delinquencies is disproportionate and unfair and

(Continued on Page 12.)

## SILENCE.

[By Grenville Kleiser.]

Great is the power of silence. There is nothing more eloquent than the still, small voice of conscience. Think of the silent growth of the giant forest. The world upon which you now stand is whirling through space. The greatest forces of nature are silent. How wonderful is the silent power of truth, constantly at work, without effort, sound or confusion. Only man is wasteful, prodigally squandering words, speech and effort.

Silence will help you to solve the most difficult personal problems. Silence is golden. Silence will give you rest from inordinate ambition and desire. Silence promotes quietness of spirit. The more you cultivate a spirit of inward silence, the better you will have intercourse with God.

You grow your best thoughts in silence, solitude and meditation. When you relax and think deeply, you are giving your inmost powers their best opportunity to disclose themselves. Constant action and expression are direct draughts upon your mental capital. To continue growing and accumulating useful ideas, you must have frequent times of mental relaxation, concentration and silence.

Beware the modern tendency to hurry and waste. The time you give to quiet and intelligent meditation will repay you well. Cultivate quietness, peace and deliberateness. It is at times of inward stillness that you can best hear the voice of God and learn His will. It is then that you most clearly realize the Divine presence and power.

## Christmas 1930.

**EACH CHRISTMAS**  
the bracelet of  
**FRIENDSHIP** is fostered  
anew with links of  
Good Wishes, and each  
year we send our  
strengthening contribution  
to this Jewel—

### HAPPINESS.

Send your message of  
good cheer through the  
medium of an attractive  
**CHRISTMAS CARD**  
Our exclusive cards, of  
character and distinction,  
will convey to your friends  
at home and abroad that  
glad message of goodwill.

**THE  
NEWSPAPER  
ENTERPRISE  
LIMITED**

China Mail Bldg.  
5, Wyndham St.

## MOTHERING THE CHORUS GIRL.

Making Life Worth-While.

### OFF STAGE SECRETS.

I suppose the time has long since passed when the uninitiated thought of a chorus girl either as a clergyman's daughter who, not seeing eye to eye with her parents, left the old homestead, or as a young adventuress, writes Mabel Ellama Hope, in the Morning Post. These ideas have gone the way of many other preconceived notions that encumbered our youthful outlook and literature.

It is hard lines on writers of romantic-as distinct from realistic-fiction; but quite a number of chorus girls have adopted their profession with the full consent and approval of their parents, and they steadily contemplate years of hard work instead of an alliance with the peerage.

Fostering Ambition. Whether it is a case of cause or effect, I do not profess to know; but quite a number of managers foster this spirit and do all they can to help the ambitious chorus girl rather than talk and think in terms of the survival of the fittest.

I have been in close contact with a revue management that specialises in a picked chorus. They have a couple of dozen young, fit, and beautiful girls of the educated type, and everything is done to make life worth while for them. No reasonable woman could object to her daughter being there, provided the girl had talent—which is a more



She: "What is the weather forecast for to-day? I want to go to town to buy a new frock." Brute: "Storm, thunder, hail, and possibly a tidal wave." Aussie, Sydney.

or less superfluous qualification, for if she had not, she wouldn't be there very long!

### Earning While Learning.

To say that the girls are learning while they are earning is to go out of one's way to induce the cynic to remark that this is only too obvious in the case of the average member of a beauty chorus. I will therefore put the matter more plainly by explaining that every girl in the troupe, while she is working or rehearsing, is given free three dancing, two singing, and two elocution lessons per week. She may not have a word to say in the show for which she is engaged, but her ambition is stimulated, and her chances of ultimate fame improved by the elocution.

Obviously, from the management's point of view, it is not a bad investment on the whole; but from the point of view of the girls, it seems to be a kind of theatrical Utopia.

Everybody who has sat and watched dozens of exquisite girls file by, each one with marvellously well-cared-for hair, has thought: "Poor girl, I expect it costs something out of her slender salary to keep those waves in place. A guinea goes nowhere when it comes to hair!"

Under the management whose methods I am describing, every girl has her hair kept perfectly, and her hands manicured free of cost. The trouble only begins if they do not present themselves for "treatment" regularly; and woe betide them if "the guv'nor" sees a hair out of place. Warm jerseys are provided for them to slip over their uniform practice-dresses so that they do not catch cold when they stop dancing; on tour they are given board and lodgings, for which only a pound a week is deducted from their salary; and when in London canteen arrangements are made so that they can get good and cheap lunches. Anybody who has tried to get board and lodging in a provincial town knows how far a pound a week would go in the ordinary way.

Style Cramped? Having had all this explained to me, I said to "the guv'nor": "Yes, I know it all sounds very attractive. But isn't it rather like a school? Don't they feel it a bit cramped?"

He took quickly, and somebody simultaneously announced: "Their tea's up!" As he moved off he said to me: "Ask them for yourself!"

## SUMMONS DELAY.

PROTEST BY MR. H. G. BRAYFIELD.

### APPEAL AGAINST DECISION.

Before Mr. H. R. Butters at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon, Mr. T. H. G. Brayfield was summoned for causing an obstruction in Salisbury Road on October 16 by parking his motor car across the white lines.

Mr. Brayfield at the outset of the case protested against the summons being served on him at his office in Hong Kong instead of at his home in Taipei, claiming that according to regulations the summons ought to be left at the abode of the person summoned. He also drew attention to a delay of 11 days in the serving of the summons on him.

The Magistrate over-ruled the objection, whereupon Mr. Brayfield asked that, in view of the Magistrate's decision, and the fact that no attempt was made to provide a parking place at the ferry circus, he be given leave to appeal for a rehearing of the case in a higher Court.

The Magistrate decided to register a conviction and imposed a fine of \$10.

Mr. Brayfield repeated that he wished to appeal, whereupon Mr. Butters remarked: "Then, I think you will have to appeal in writing. You have got a week before you to do it."

## LEPERS' MISSION.

### CONCERT IN THE THEATRE ROYAL TO-MORROW.

The following is the programme of a concert to be given in the Theatre Royal to-morrow under the patronage of H.E. the Governor and Lady Peel in aid of the Chinese Mission to Lepers, Hong Kong Auxiliary:—

- Songs:—  
(a) "Arioso de Benvenuto" (Diaz).  
(b) "Pensée d'Automne" (Massenet). Mr. Li Chor-chi.
- Violin Solo:—"1st Polonaise Brillante" (Wienianski) ... Mrs. Balean.
- Song:—"The Demon Song" (H. Oliver).  
Mr. W. Houston Bailey.
- Chinese String Trio:—"The Bird Caravan" ... Messrs. Pun In-tai, Lui Man-shing, Ma Ping-lit.
- Songs:—"Songs My Mother Taught Me" (Dvorak) ... Mrs. R. Sanger.  
Dick Barry at the Piano.
- Song:—"Red Rose of England" (H. Oliver).  
Mrs. Bruce Wilson.
- 10 Minutes Interval.
- Cantata: Song—"The Flower Girl" ... Mrs. Lui Man-shing.
- Song:—"Up From Somerset" (Sanderson).  
Mr. W. Houston Bailey.
- A Yorkshire Philosopher. Mr. W. J. Geall.
- Song:—"Awake" (H. G. Pellissier).  
Mrs. Bruce Wilson.
- Violin Solo:—"Caprice Viennois" (F. Kreisler).  
Mrs. Balean.
- Song:—"Mattinata" (Leoncavallo).  
Mrs. R. Sanger.
- Band Selection:—  
Members of the A. & S.H. Band.

Accompanied by: Mr. W. P. Fleming.

Music supplied by Members of the A. & S.H. Band (by kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. McLaine, M.C.).

### STEAMER'S MOVEMENTS.

The B.I. s.s. Talamba left Kobe for this port on November 8, p.m., and is due here on November 13 at daylight.

See if their style is cramped! And I was turned loose among them, so to speak.

I selected a little flower-like brunette, wearing the red pocket on her jumper that denoted "front line," and asked her if she liked being looked after. (I particularly selected her because she had been called a qualified nuisance by "the guv'nor" for trying to rehearse with a bad heel and one soft shoe).

At my query, she paused, and then suddenly jumped to "Like it!" she said. "Why of course. Everything's so marvellous; everybody helps us."

"I suppose the free lessons and hair-dressing, and all that, are attractive," I suggested, "but don't you find that you are well-restricted?"

"How?" she asked. And what could anybody say in the face of that!

In short, I gathered that all the girls thought themselves very lucky to have been selected by the management; they felt in their own way that they had passed a kind of examination—as, indeed, they had. Reverting to the provincial tour, or "try-out," my little Brunette added: "You see, knowing that we are so well looked after by the management, everybody feels us differently. They think more of us. Landladies, for instance—you understand?"

I thought I understood.

## SOCIALISED FARMS IN RUSSIA.

550,000 Acres with City Attached.

### VISIT TO THE LARGEST.

Moscow, Sept. 1. Of the three types of farming now to be seen in the Soviet Union—private, collective and State farms—the last-named is undoubtedly the most remarkable.

You travel across the vast steppes of the Northern Caucasus, under a scorching sky. You pass through huddled villages, along the one mud street flanked by dilapidated looking thatched cottages. This year's fine crop is spread out to the very horizon, undulating like seas of molten gold. You observe the peasants, barefooted and raggedly clad, with matted hair and dirt-stained faces. Suddenly, out of the flat steppe rises a modern city, with paved streets and three-storey brick and concrete houses. Entering it you find busy office buildings, a post and telegraph building, a moving picture theatre—all the appurtenances of town life.

Automobiles and trucks, rattle over the cobblestones. The people in the centre, and in the seemingly endless surrounding fields, are the brisk city-worker type, a complete contrast to the ordinary peasant.

### A Huge Farm.

Yet this is not an industrial town. It is only the headquarters of the world's largest farm—the State-owned Gigant (Russian for Giant), a bread factory with a total population of 17,000. Those engaged in planting and reaping represent an entirely new sort of peasant for Russia. They work on a wage basis and they enjoy some of the advantages of town life.

The Gigant covers 220,000 hectares (550,000 acres), which is about seven times as much as the largest farm in the United States, the Campbell farm in Montana. The administrators use an aeroplane to go from one part of their domain to the other.

This year more than half its area, 113,000 hectares (280,000 acres) was cultivated. Its equipment includes 220 tractors, 230 combines, 450 tractor seeding drills—7,000,000 roubles worth of machinery and 16,000,000 roubles of buildings and elevators. In all, it yielded a harvest of 116,000 tons of grain.

The Gigant, of course, is the largest of the State farms. Indeed, many economists consider it too large to be managed profitably, and in actual practice it is split into a series of units each under its separate administration.

The Verblud, another of the largest, yielded a crop of about 30,000 tons. From one extremity to the other is a stretch of 86 kilometres! These bread factories have their own railways, daily newspapers and schools. The other State farms—Sovkhozes, in the Soviet political slang—are much smaller and some, being newer, are not so well run. But their average yield, according to official information, was twice as high as on private farms, the cost per ton far lower and the quality of the produce superior.

### Obvious Advantages.

Furthermore, being under the direct control of the Government, the entire crop is almost automatically available for feeding the cities or for export, without the bothersome process of "collecting" it from the peasants.

The advantages from the Kremlin's viewpoint are so obvious that it is naturally concentrating on multiplication of this type of farm.

Many Soviet leaders hope that a large proportion of the collectivised area will eventually be reorganised on this State-owned basis, although there is considerable difference of opinion on the wisdom of such a move.

The "factory" idea, thus far applied chiefly to grain, is being quickly extended to technical cultures such as cotton, flax, sugar, etc., and to cattle raising. The great tracts of land, some of it arable and some needing only irrigation, available to the Government in Siberia, Central Asia and other sparsely populated sections simplify the problem of creating such enterprises.

In fact, practically all new land opened up for agriculture is organised along the line of the Sovkhozes.

The farmhands are proletarians in the same sense as factory workers. Their political control, and their education, in line with Communist ideals, is thereby made easier. The landless farm worker is a socially different creature, politically speaking, to the peasant who possesses a piece of land and some implements.

## CHINA NEEDS MAGNA CHARTA.

Prestige of Government at Stake.

### JOURNALIST'S ARREST.

When Dr. Sun Yat-sen formulated the famous "Three People's Principles," he had the welfare of the people at heart, says China Truth (Canton) in the course of an article entitled, "China Needs a Magna Charta." The Great Leader did not lie in vain. But there are things that have been done since his death that would turn Dr. Sun in his coffin.

The revolution was a people's revolution whose sole object was to overthrow the tyrannical and selfish northern warlords in order to unite China, to secure the blessings of peace, order, liberty and happiness for the people.

The arrest and imprisonment of Samuel Chang, a journalist, at Shanghai, assistant manager of the Kuo Min News Agency, has aroused intense interest and comment in the foreign press both in China and abroad. The world is asking us what has the Nationalist revolution accomplished by way of securing individual freedom of Chinese citizens, when they hear a Chinese journalist has been arrested by Chinese military authorities and thrown into prison without the prospect of a charge being brought against him and no trial is expected. Mr. Chang was arrested, according to the Shanghai Evening Post, by the Chinese military authorities at Lung-hwa three months ago for reasons not definitely stated at the time of his arrest. The offices of the news agency are situated in the International Settlement of Shanghai, while Mr. Chang, it is alleged, was trapped in Chapel, Chinese territory, and was placed under arrest and lodged in the Lung-hwa gaol since last June. The Evening Post and Mercury representative, according to the same paper, was able to obtain from official sources certain information tending to clear up a good deal of the mystery surrounding the arrest of the Chinese newspaperman. It appeared that he had incurred the displeasure of the National Government by writing and circulating articles for the press which were not exactly favourable to the cause of Nanking. Mr. Chang was regarded, continued the same representative, by the Nationalists as a propagandist for the Northern Coalition, using his position as an employee of a Nanking news agency to facilitate the circulation of anti-Nationalist material.

### Reason for Arrest.

When his alleged activities were discovered by the Nanking military he was taken into custody as above stated. And for many weeks after, there were apprehensions for his personal safety. The charge against Mr. Chang would seem that he had used his position to do propaganda work in the interest of Yen-Feng combination. The Chinese military authorities in Shanghai, however, are determined to keep Mr. Chang under lock and key for the duration of the present civil war for reasons that the government deems sufficient and there will be no trial according to the same informant. It is said that they merely took the journalist up for safe-keeping and have no intention of harming him. He is being well treated and has plenty to eat and drink, tea.

His wife is permitted to see him once a week. Daily papers are left at his cell and he is even supplied with books and magazines. This certainly speaks well for those responsible for his custody and detention.

In face of our persistent demand for the abolition of extraterritoriality, what would be our reply to Great Britain, France, America, Japan and Italy, if their nationals after the abolition of extraterritoriality are liable to be arrested and thrown into prison like Mr. Chang? We are simply spoiling our own case for the abolition of the unequal treaties.

The world is pointing a finger of scorn at China. Chinese military authorities could arrest and imprison at pleasure a Chinese newspaperman, whereas they are powerless in the case of foreign journalists protected by extraterritoriality.

The prestige of the National Government is at stake by imprisoning Mr. Chang without trial. We are of the candid opinion that he should be immediately tried before a competent court so that the nations of the world may have an opportunity to know and be convinced that National China is not behind in her judicial system in the administration of justice, and is therefore worthy of admission into the family of enlightened nations on terms of equality and mutual respect.

## SHADOWS BEFORE

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN CHINA MAIL.

Social Functions.  
To-day—Tea Dance at Hong Kong Hotel, 5 p.m.

To-day—Dinner Dances at Peninsula and Hong Kong Hotels.

To-morrow—Dinner Dances at Peninsula and Repulse Bay Hotels.

To-day—Easma Armistice Day Dinner, Hong Kong Hotel.

Dec. 12—Hong Kong Automobile Association third annual dinner dance.

Entertainments.  
To-day—Queen's Theatre, "The Kiss."

To-day—Central Theatre, "Pointed Heels."

To-day—World Theatre, "Heroes of the Wild"; also "Just Tony."

To-day—Star Theatre, "The Silver Slave."

To-day—Majestic Theatre, "The Wedding March."

November 15—Theatre Royal: Opening performance of the H.K. A.D.C. play "The Middle Watch," 9.15 p.m.

## WHEN LIGHTNING KILLS.

Dangerous in West Africa.

The remarkable thing about lightning tragedies in this country is that they are so few. Considering that each summer brings heavy storms and that Britain is so thickly populated and so closely covered with buildings, the marvel is the lightning damage to human beings, beasts, and property is not really considerable.

Elsewhere it is not so. Take "the White Man's Grave" country—West Africa—for instance. That is a vast stretch of very thinly peopled land, with little in the way of live stock, and less in the way of buildings. There are hundreds of thousands of square miles in which the lightning might strike without hurting anybody's property, and yet every year the lightning manages there to find out people and animals to kill and property to fire.

In my years in that country I do not remember one in which I did not come closely in touch with lightning-troubles—men killed out in the open and indoors; beasts killed in the pastures; houses fired in the villages.

I was called one afternoon, towards the close of a quite ordinary storm, to a native hut. Outside it lay seven bodies, and they had all been brought out of that one small hut, which had been "struck."

Just at the end of my time in West Africa another man and I sat in the bungalow smoking and sipping and yarning, while outside the rain crashed down and there was constant roaring and flashing.

The native butler came in and spoke quietly: "One of cook's wives has just been killed. She started from the kitchen for his quarters a few yards away, and the lightning got her."

And always they were telling me of Audullah, half-a-dozen of whose cattle had been killed; and of the luckless Mamado, whose donkey had been killed; and of rich man Sim-till, who had lost several camels to the lightning that morning. And of the fires. You would not think that a well-soaked thatch roof would blaze under a tropic cloudburst, but it does, hissing and steaming in the rain.

Yes, lightning is serious in that part of the world.

I don't know that a tropical storm is much noisier or more vivid than those we sometimes see and hear in this country, but the quality of the lightning seems to be different. It must have vastly more vice to it than our home sort has. Otherwise, every storm that comes to London would wreak as much havoc as an air raid did in those days when London knew air raids—Capt. J. F. Fitzpatrick in Evening News.

### CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

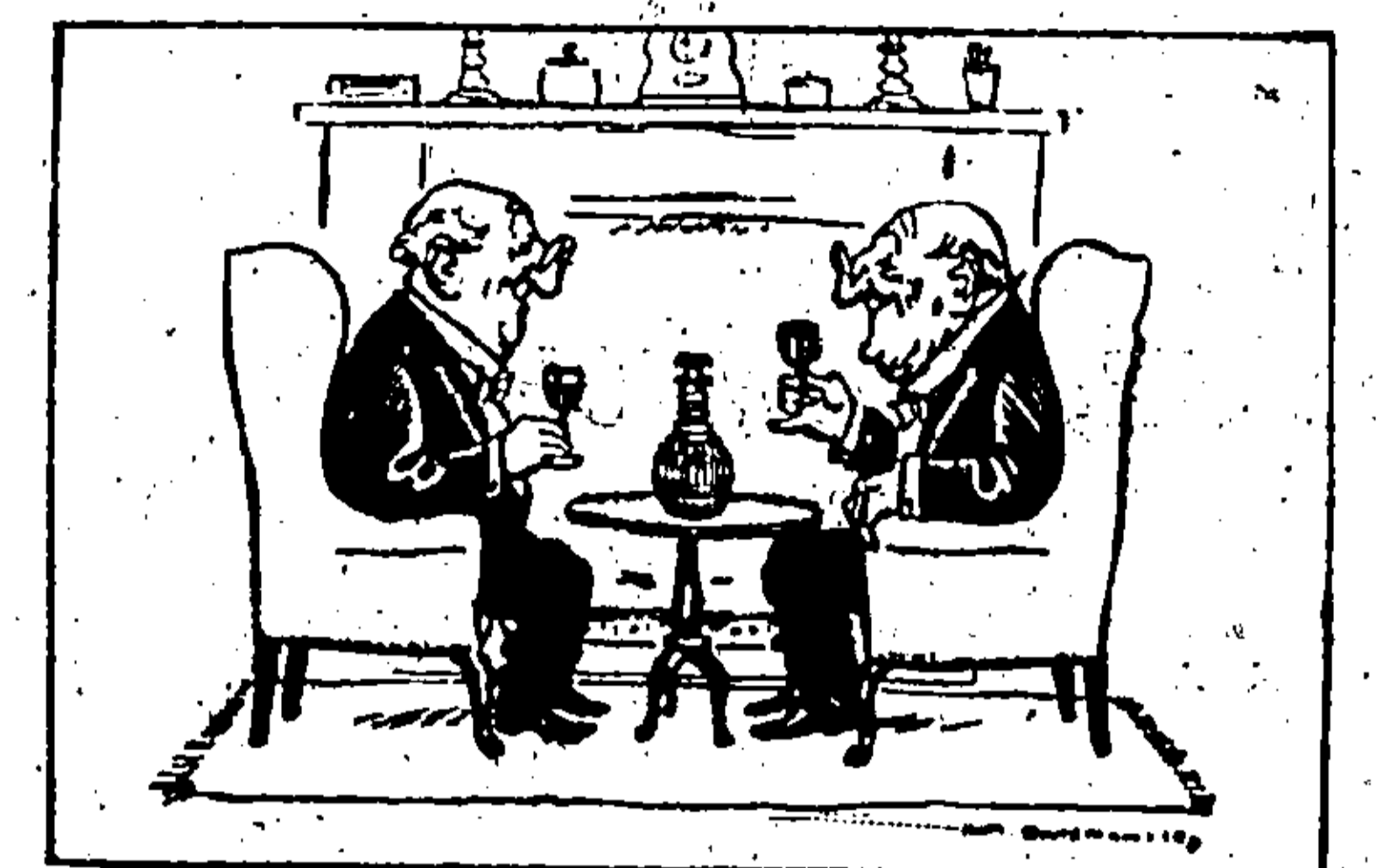
Consignees of cargo ex s.s. Oracovia are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after November 15.

Consignees of cargo ex s.s. Bolivar are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after November 17.

## AMERICAN CHEMICAL DIAMONDS

are equal to real diamonds in all respects. Cut glass like real diamonds. Never become dull and can wear for ever. Price per carat H.K. \$5 net. Term C.O.D. The American Chemical Diamond Co., P.O. Box 886, Fresno, Straits Settlements.

**CLAPHAM & DWYER**  
Columbia  
The Favourite Wireless Artists  
"Photography"  
WHAT is the difference between Classic the cow chewing the cud and an American chewing gum? The answer is in the record, and is one of the many high lights of Clapham and Dwyer's discussion on "Photography."  
Record No. DB243.  
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## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## NEW YEAR PARCEL MAIL FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

The New Year Parcel Mail for Great Britain will be closed in the General Post Office at 5 p.m. on November 21 per s.s. Karmala. This mail is due in London on December 27.

## CHRISTMAS LETTER MAIL FOR GREAT BRITAIN VIA MARSEILLES.

The Christmas Letter Mail for Great Britain via Marseilles will be closed in the General Post Office on November 22 per s.s. Karmala as follows:

Registered Mail—9.45 a.m. November 22.  
Ordinary Mail—10.30 a.m. November 22.  
This mail is due in London on December 22.

List of ships expected to be in wireless communication with Hong Kong to-day:—Tanda, Illinois, President Pierce, Morioka Maru, Harunisan Maru, Van Heutz, Kut Sang, Yingchow, Rawalpindi, Melbourne Maru, and Kasagan Maru.

## INWARD MAILS

From	Per	
Japan and Shanghai	Tuesday, November 11.	Chenonceaux
Batavia	Tuesday, November 11.	Tjondari
Shanghai	Wednesday, November 12.	Kidderpore
Shanghai & Swatow	Wednesday, November 12.	Sinkiang
Java	Wednesday, November 12.	Tjibesar
Java	Wednesday, November 12.	Buitensorg
Straits	Thursday, November 13.	Van Heutz
Japan	Thursday, November 13.	Talamba
Europe via Negapatam (Letters and Papers, London, Oct. 16)	Friday, November 14.	Haruna Maru
Japan and Shanghai	Friday, November 14.	Fushimi Maru
Australia and Manila	Saturday, November 15.	Tai Ping
Japan and Amoy	Saturday, November 15.	Tyjiwang
Japan	Saturday, November 15.	Bokuyo Maru
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco, Oct. 17)	Sunday, November 16.	Pres. van Buren
Japan	Sunday, November 16.	Kitano Maru
Japan	Sunday, November 16.	Wakasa Maru
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco, Oct. 24)	Tuesday, November 18.	President Jackson
Australia and Manila	Wednesday, November 19.	Atsuta Maru
Canada, U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai, Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 30	Thursday, November 20.	Empress of Japan

## OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per	
Samshui and Wuchow	Tuesday, November 11.	Kong So 4 p.m.
Holhow, Pakhoi & Halphong	Wednesday, November 12.	Limchow 8.30 a.m.
Amoy	Wednesday, November 12.	Tjondari 10.30 a.m.
Straits	Wednesday, November 12.	Kidderpore 10.30 a.m.
Halphong	Wednesday, November 12.	Canton 2.30 p.m.
Swatow	Wednesday, November 12.	Van Heutz 3.30 p.m.
Amoy	Wednesday, November 12.	Tsinan 3.30 p.m.
Holhow, Pakhoi and Halphong	Thursday, November 13.	Menado Maru 8.30 a.m.
Swatow	Thursday, November 13.	Hydrangea 3 p.m.
Straits and Calcutta	Friday, November 14.	Ho Sang
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Friday, November 14.	Parcels Nov. 14, Noon
Shanghai, Japan and Europe via Siberia	Friday, November 14.	Letters Nov. 14, 1 p.m.
Swatow	Friday, November 14.	Haiching 1 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Friday, November 14.	Haruna Maru 3.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius	Friday, November 14.	Chinhua 3.30 p.m.
*E. and *S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Friday, November 14.	Fushimi Maru (Due Marseilles, Dec. 14.)
Registration Nov. 14, 4.30 p.m.	G.P.O.	Registration Nov. 15, 8.45 a.m.
Letters Nov. 15, 9 a.m.	G.P.O.	Letters Nov. 15, 9.30 a.m.
Sandakan	Saturday, November 15.	Hin Sang 10.30 a.m.
Foochow via Swatow	Saturday, November 15.	Yu Sang 5 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Sunday, November 16.	Hozan Maru 9 a.m.
Holhow and Bangkok	Sunday, November 16.	Klungchow 9 a.m.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island	Tuesday, November 18.	Kitano Maru (Due Thursday Island, Dec. 1.)
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tuesday, November 18.	Registration Nov. 18, 8.45 a.m.
Straits, East Africa via Mombasa and South Africa via Lourenco Marques and South American Ports	Tuesday, November 18.	Letters Nov. 18, 9.30 a.m.
Registration Nov. 18, 8.45 a.m.	G.P.O.	Registration Nov. 19, 8.45 a.m.
Letters Nov. 19, 9 a.m.	G.P.O.	Letters Nov. 19, 9.30 a.m.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island	Thursday, November 20.	Tai Ping (Due Thursday Island, Dec. 2.)
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Thursday, November 20.	Parcels Nov. 20, 5 p.m.
Straits, East Africa via Mombasa and South Africa via Lourenco Marques and South American Ports	Thursday, November 20.	Registration Nov. 21, 9.45 a.m.
Registration Nov. 21, 9.45 a.m.	G.P.O.	Letters Nov. 21, 10.30 a.m.

\*Superscribed correspondence only.

## LENA GOLDFIELDS CLAIM.

## Evidence of Soviet Obstruction.

## SALES DIFFICULTIES.

When the hearing was resumed at the Law Courts of the arbitration proceedings in which Lena Goldfields, Ltd., and the Government of the U.S.S.R. are parties, Mr. Alexander Malozemoff, the former managing director of the company, continued his evidence.

He said the company employed about fourteen or fifteen thousand workmen in Russia. "It was not merely our duty to feed and clothe these people," he added, "it was a necessity, as otherwise they would not have worked."

Dr. W. R. Idelson, counsel for Lena Goldfields, read a number of lengthy extracts from letters and telegrams which the company sent to the Russian Government, protesting against being excluded from buying in the open market or from Government institutions as had been agreed.

Sir Leslie Scott (to the witness): What was it that prevented you from buying at the right season? You complain of making financial losses because you had to buy out of season. What made it necessary to buy out of season?—We were in the hands of the Government, and they would not sell to us.

Replying to Professor Stutzer, Mr. Malozemoff said: "We were always late on the list for receiving raw materials. Many times I said that we must be treated on an equal basis, in accordance with this concession agreement, with the State organisations. Promises were made, but preference was always given to them."

Sir Leslie Scott: Was there an official list in which you were put late in order of preference, or are you merely referring to the fact that other people got supplies before you?—I am referring to the fact you mentioned last.

Lena on No List.  
Dr. Idelson: It is quite clearly stated that we were not included in any list. This was another instance of putting Lena outside, isolating Lena—she was not in any list at all.

Mr. Malozemoff went on to say that as the result of difficulties made by the authorities they could not properly supply their workmen and employees with the necessary foodstuffs, and therefore, the workmen regarded themselves as treated worse than other employees.

He also stated that the company had the duty to supply its workmen with clothing in accordance with the collective agreements which it had with the trade unions. During the first period, when the Government were not limiting the company's rights, it was obtaining the necessary clothing for the workmen partly from abroad, partly from buying in the local market.

At the end of 1928 the company was informed that it would not be allowed to buy clothing in the market because all the stuff there would be distributed, according to certain plans, and only certain Government organisations would receive these textiles. And then it was asked to apply to this Government organisation (the Central Clothing Trust) for all the clothing which it would need for its workmen.

Managers Punished.  
Dr. Idelson said that a number of workmen's managers were not allowed to leave their works because of an accusation by a labour inspector regarding the employment of temporary workmen and the suggestion that the clothing provided was not of the best quality.

"The clothing was received from the Government department?" Dr. Idelson asked.

Mr. Malozemoff: Yes.

"And yet the managers were punished for the bad quality," Dr. Idelson commented.

Mr. Sampson, the company's manager in Moscow, had to write to the Supreme Economic Council

pointing out that the local authorities had issued a decree forbidding the sale of scrap metals to anyone except one organisation which had been granted a monopoly. He drew attention to Article 18 of the agreement, which promised an open market. In January, 1930, a letter was received from the Public Prosecutor, declaring that the right to supply non-ferrous metals scrap belonged to one company exclusively, and that the concession agreement did not provide otherwise.

Agents Prevented from Buying.  
In further evidence, Mr. Malozemoff said:

"In 1926 the local authorities started to impose on us. We sent our agents to buy butter, flour, etc., but when they were buying they were confronted with Government agents, who sometimes prevented our agents from buying by force. It went on from day to day, and then our right to buy was restricted. Not only were our people stopped, but the population had orders not to serve us."

"After a long absence because of illness," added Mr. Malozemoff, "I found restrictions everywhere. It was an absolute cancellation of our rights. We could not import anything, and we could not buy anything. There was a continuous struggle in order to get just a little to carry on with."

Questioned as to transport difficulties, the witness said the company did not receive on a footing of equality cars necessary for moving its materials.

Nails Sales Difficulty.

Mr. Malozemoff next dealt with the allegation that the Soviet Government had prevented Lena Goldfields from freely selling its products on the markets of the U.S.S.R. He said that the company's customers—representatives of the Government—came to it and said that they could not pay more than a certain price, which was below the cost of production.

He dealt with its difficulties in selling nails, even though there was a shortage of nails.

Sir Leslie Scott: In 1930 there were only you and the Government making nails?—There were no private enterprises.

How did your output compare in value with the Government output?—It was comparatively small. We produced about 300 tons monthly.

How much did the Government enterprise produce?—I don't know the exact figure, but it was certainly tens of thousands of tons.

So that there was no fear of your creating a monopoly in nail and forcing up the price?—Oh, no.

Dr. Idelson: Have you ever sold gold or silver in Russia?—Not freely.

Mr. Malozemoff went on to explain that the company was promised under the agreement that gold which it did not sell to the Government it would be able to sell freely in Russia. When it started its work the Government told it that this could not be done because it would be speculation.

Premium Proposal.  
Dr. Idelson read a letter written by Major Gwynne, when he was in Russia (May 31, 1928), to Mr. Herbert Guedalla, the chairman of the company, which ran: "In view of the price of gold at the rates of the London Exchange, as provided in the agreement, being insufficient for covering the expense of the enterprise and in order to assist the possible working of the gravel to the full extent, we ask to establish a premium of 90 per cent. over and above the price of gold established in the agreement."

In explanation, Mr. Malozemoff said that the Government objected to giving gold—pounds, sterling and dollars—for gold, and paid in roubles, until he flatly refused to give it the company's whole production of gold for roubles. When the company pressed for a licence to sell, the Government would not issue a licence. Looking for a peaceful solution, the company suggested a premium. This premium it had always regarded as insufficient.

Rouble's Purchasing Power.  
Sir Leslie Scott said that

## EXCHANGES.

## YESTERDAY'S QUOTATIONS.

On London—	
Bank, wire	1/3 7/16
Bank, on demand	1/3 7/16
Bank, 4 months' sight	1/3 9/16
Credits, 4 months' sight	1/4 1/8
Documentary, 4 months' sight	1/4 1/4
On Paris—	
On demand	705
Credits, 4 months' sight	835
On New York—	
On demand	31 1/4
Credits, 60 days' sight	32 3/4
On Bombay—	
Wire	86 1/2
On demand	86 1/2
On Calcutta—	
Wire	86 1/2
On demand	86 1/2
On Singapore—	
On demand	55 1/2
On Manila—	
On demand	63
On Shanghai—	
On demand	Tls. 80 1/2
Dollar	9% dis.
On Yokohama—	
On demand	62 1/4
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	1/4
Silver (per oz.)	16 11/16
Bar Silver in Hong Kong	Par.
Copper Cash	Nominal.
Copper Cents	3% prem.
Rate of Native Interest	8 1/2% p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin.	25% dis.
Hong Kong Sub. Coin Par.	

the Court wanted to compare the prices in Russia in 1928 measured in roubles in order to compare similar standard qualities in, say, Germany and Britain, and thus arrive at the real purchasing power of the rouble. That would show whether the company's demand was reasonable or unreasonable.

Mr. Malozemoff went on to say that at the time when the company was negotiating the concession agreement there were solemn promises that Russian currency should be introduced into all markets. What happened was just the contrary. The company was forced to abide by the State Bank, and which never reflected the true conditions of the prices.

As already recorded, the arbitrators made an award of \$18,000,000 against the Soviet Government. Moscow papers declare that there is not the slightest chance of collecting it.

## RETIREMENT OF 'LONDON JACK'

## Famous Retiree Placed on Pension.

London, Oct. 11.  
London Jack, the giant retriever, who has welcomed hundreds of tourists to London and barked "Good-bye" as they sped away, is relinquishing his post to a younger dog and retiring on an old-age pension.

For the past seven years, London Jack has acted as an unofficial reception committee at Waterloo station and has exacted toll from all travellers for the help of a larger orphanage. During that time he has collected no less than \$20,000 in the coin box strapped around his neck.

Jack is 13 now, and old age, and blindness are cutting down his efficiency. He has trouble finding his way about the railway carriage and cannot sight a kind face as well as he used to.

Many Medals.  
The medals which London Jack has earned would cover not only his broad chest but his broad back as well. He has been awarded 41 by one orphanage alone, and has been presented with a silver medal by the "Tail-Waggers' Club," the most exclusive society in British dogdom.

Jack will be succeeded by a 10-month-old Golden Labrador, who will be known as London Jack II. —United Press.

## HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE

## Opening Daily Official Quotations 10th Nov. 1930.

STOCK	Day's	Sell-	Sales	Non	Fin.	Last dividend and when paid
	Rate	ers			Year	
<b>Banks.</b>						
Hong Kong Bank	1570	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1930 Aug. 11, 30
Chartered Bank	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 7% free 1/100 a/c 1930 Sep. — 30
Mercantile Bk., A.B.	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Sep. — 30
Bank of Asia	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Feb. 28, 30
<b>Insurance.</b>						
Canton Ins.	1100	...	...	...	...	Final 4% 1/100 1929—4% 1/100 1930 May 15, 30
Union Ins.	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 1 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 May 30, 30
China Underwriters	280	...	...	...	...	None
China Fire Ins.	400	...	...	...	...	Final 2% bonus 1/100 1929—4% 1/100 1930 May 30, 30
H. K. Fire Ins.	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Mar. 28, 30
<b>Shipping.</b>						
Douglas	...	...	...	...	...	Last dividend for 1929
H. K. Steamboats	20	...	...	...	...	Interim 1 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Mar. 4, 30
Indo-China (Pref.)	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 1 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 June 19, 30
(Def.)	...	...	...	...	...	Last dividend for 1929
Shell Transport	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 July 8, 30
Union Waterboats	34	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Mar. 10, 30
<b>Mining.</b>						
Benguet	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 10% bonus 1/100 1929—10% 1/100 1930 Sept. 30, 30
Kailan Mining Ad. v.	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 1 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 June — 30
Langkat	...	...	...	...	...	Coupon No. 27 year 1930-31 Oct. — 30
Shal Exploration	...	...	...	...	...	None
Loans	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 July 1, 30
*Rauha	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Sep. 28, 30
<b>Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &amp;c.</b>						
H. K. & S. Wharves	172 1/2	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Mar. 15, 30
H. K. & W. Docks	...	...	...	...	...	Last dividend for 1929
*China Provident (old)	540	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Sep. 13, 30
(new)	260	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Feb. 28, 30
Hongkwa	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 July 30, 30
N. Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Apr. — 30
Shanghai Docks	120	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Apr. — 30
<b>Lands, Hotels &amp; Buildings.</b>						
*H. K. & S. Hotels	1160	1185	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Apr. 7, 30
H. K. Lands (old)	81	82	81 1/2	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Aug. 8, 30
(new)	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 July 31, 30
Rights	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 July 8, 30
Shanghai Lands	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Sep. 4, 30
Humphreys	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 July 21, 30
H. K. Realities	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Apr. — 30
Chinese Estates	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Apr. — 30
<b>Cotton Mills.</b>						
*Ewo Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Mar. 17, 30
Shanghai Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 May 28, 30
Zoong Sing	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Oct. 11, 30
<b>Public Utilities.</b>						
*H. K. Tramways	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Aug. 27, 30
Peak Tram (old)	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 June 16, 30
(new)	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Feb. 14, 30
Star Ferry	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 May 18, 30
*China Light (old)	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Mar. 13, 30
(new)	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Apr. — 30
H. K. Electric	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Aug. 1, 30
Macao	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Feb. 28, 30
Sandakan Light	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Feb. 6, 30
H. K. Tel. fully paid	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Feb. 6, 30
China Bureau	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Feb. 6, 30
Spec. Tractions (Ord.)	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Feb. 6, 30
(Pref.)	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Feb. 6, 30
<b>Industrials.</b>						
China Sugars	...	...	...	...	...	In Liquidation
Malabar Sugars	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Apr. 11, 30
Cald. Mag. Ord.	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Apr. 30, 30
Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Apr. 30, 30
Canton Ice	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Apr. 30, 30
*Cements (com.)	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Apr. 30, 30
(old)	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Apr. 30, 30
(new)	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c 1930 Apr. 30, 30
H. K. Ropes	...	...	...	...	...	Interim 2 1/2% 1/100 a/c

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## LITERARY DISCOVERY OF THE CENTURY.

## "Treasure Trove" in a Manor House.

**PAGEANT ON PAPER.**

A Devonshire manor house on the fringe of Dartmoor will shortly give to the world a treasure trove that will solve a legion of hitherto clouded historical problems; that will throw still further light on the lives of almost every great figure from the sixteenth to the early nineteenth centuries, and that, in itself, has been classed as the most momentous literary and historical discovery of the century. It is a veritable pageant on paper. The treasure itself lies in thirty-nine embossed volumes containing 5,000 hitherto unpublished autograph letters, representative of almost every celebrity living, not only in Great Britain, but on the Continent of Europe and in the United States, during four centuries.

**Securely Guarded.**

They were originally the property of a Mr. John Wild, of Clapham Lodge, Surrey, a noted autograph collector who died in 1855. Until last year, when they became the property of his great grandson, Mr. R. N. Carew-Hunt, they had reposed locked and securely guarded in an immense mahogany bureau in this Dartmoor house, untouched and unknown by the world at large.

Their value has already been assessed as running into "hundreds of thousands of pounds," and the full collection has not as yet been wholly classified.

Lady Hamilton's last letter to Nelson, an impassioned outburst written on the great admiral's departure for Trafalgar, and hitherto unknown, is but one of thousands of almost priceless documents.

Every one of them was chosen, not as being merely a specimen of some noted figure's correspondence, but as one of the most vitally important letters the individual ever wrote.

**Novelist's Last Letter.**

The last letter Sir Walter Scott wrote before he left England on the visit to Rome which hastened his death is included in the collection.

Another is from Sir Christopher Wren, complaining bitterly of building worries at Hampton Court Palace.

Guy—the founder of Guy's Hospital—writes of his dealings in South Sea Bubble shares; Gainsborough voices his remorse for an action which he imagines has affronted Bartolozzi, the great engraver.

Danton and Robespierre are but two of the famous figures of the French Revolution whose intimate writings are rediscovered for history's benefit.

A feature in the collection is a series of vitally important letters written by all the earlier Presidents of the United States.

Undreamed-of letters of British kings and queens lie cheek by jowl in these green embossed volumes. There are six, at least, tragically eloquent epistles of Queen Caroline—George IV's long-suffering wife—dealing with the intrigue surrounding her divorce.

Insights into the diplomatic relations between Spain and France, Holland and Britain that existed in Queen Elizabeth's days are now bared to view with the signatures of their protagonists.

**Samuel Pepys.**

Samuel Pepys writes; so with an interval of a century does David Garrick, and so in turn does every figure of international importance who lived in the four centuries.

"The collection is, I believe, not only unparalleled but of such importance that words are inadequate to describe it," said an intimate friend of Mr. Carew-Hunt to a Daily Express representative.

"One of its most singular charms is that every letter it contains is intact, unutilized, and is set up in its particular volume, accompanied by rare prints or etchings of the writer concerned."

"The greatest musicians, poets, soldiers, diplomats, authors, lawyers, doctors, or politicians of their day find space in it, and almost all the letters record not trivial episodes, but the crucial events of the world at that moment."

## DIED FROM SUN-BLUSTERS.

## Strange Fate Of One Year Old Girl.

Sun blisters which turned septic caused the death of a girl, aged twelve months, one of forty children in the Wild Oak Nursing Home, Taunton.

It was stated at the inquest that the babies—perambulators were frequently moved to shield them from the sun. The child was weakly from birth.

The jury, returning a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence, exaggerated the matron from blame.

## ROUND THE CINEMAS

## LEW AYRES NEW SCREEN "FIND."

## GRETA GARBO FILM.

For the first time in her career, Greta Garbo has an unknown player featured in her supporting cast in "The Kiss," a synchronised sound film, now being shown at the Queen's Theatre.

Lew Ayres, still in his teens; was strumming a banjo and warbling obligatos in the Montmartre Cafe orchestra when several film directors noticed him and suggested he try moving pictures.

After making the rounds of studios between afternoon and dinner band engagements, the young musician finally landed a small role in "Joe College." He was about to go back to jazz bands when M-G-M sent for him and put him in the Garbo picture cast as the lover.

Conrad Nagel has the leading role opposite the Swedish star and the supporting cast includes Holmes Herbert and Anders Randolf.

The story is an original one by Jacques Feyder who directed the picture as his first American film venture.

## "THE FLORODORA GIRL."

How many songs of 1900 vintage do you remember? You will have an opportunity to test your memory along this line when you witness the merry picnic sequence in "The Florodora Girl" in which Marion Davies is starred.

In this scene in the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer feature, which will open to-morrow at the Queen's Theatre, a medley of old favourite songs is rendered by a cycling chorus, even "Sweet Adeline" and "In the Good Old Summertime" being included.

Lawrence Gray, plays opposite Miss Davies in the picturisation of the original Gene Markey story directed by Harry Beaumont. In the supporting cast are Walter Catlett, Louis John Bartels, Nance O'Neil, Jed Prouty, Claude Allister, Sam Hardy, Ilka Chase, and Vivian Oakland.

## "POINTED HEELS."

The patrons at the Central Theatre seemed much pleased with the current offering, "Pointed Heels" there yesterday. And well they might, for this production has all the required ingredients of first class entertainment. There are clever acting, interesting plot, and much first-rate comedy in it.

William Powell runs off with the acting honours in the production. He is the suave man-about-town and producer of artistic stage revues who forms the third side to the romance triangle of which Fey Wray and Phillips Holmes are the other components.

Miss Wray is the show girl who marries Holmes, the youthful song-composer. Their married happiness is almost curbed by the machinations of the urbane Powell, but at the finish the lyric admixture is cleared by a surprise twist in character on the part of Powell who turns out to be not a villain, but just a demi-villain after all.

In brief it is as simple as all that—but in the audible celluloid unwinding of it "Pointed Heels" is intensely gripping at all times, even when Helen Kane and "Skeets" Gallagher, a new movie song and dance team, are putting over their amusing mummery. One never knows just what turn the fortunes of all will take at each moment of the play—and that is the proof of good entertainment.

Helen Kane, be it known, is the little girl with the roly-poly eyes and "boop-boop-a-doop" voice whose work on the radio and phonograph brought her fame almost overnight. She is every bit as much a thorough actress as she has been a thorough success as an "invisible" personality. She sings two great songs in this production.

There are some deftly worked out ballet ensembles in the stage sequences which are worth going a long way to see. They were staged by Albertina Rasch and they are a delight to the eye.

## "GLORIFYING THE AMERICAN GIRL"

For the second time in her life, Mary Eaton has been "glorified." For this famous musical comedy star, originally discovered by Florenz Ziegfeld and subsequently starred by him in the well-remembered Broadway success, "Kid Boots," plays the leading feminine role in Paramount's all-talking, singing and dancing musical picture, "Glorifying the American Girl."

And it goes without saying that Mary Eaton as the "glorified" girl is a delight to behold and a joy to listen to. And, of course, there seems little reason why she shouldn't be. As the saying goes "Once a glorified girl always a glorified girl."

Personally supervised by Florenz Ziegfeld himself, "Glorifying the American Girl" emerges as a new entertainment in which attractive, beautiful musical comedy sequences are effectively blended with a de-

## IMMENSE FORTUNE FOR MRS. GUEST.

## \$55,000,000 Left by Her Father in America.

## OTHER HEIRS.

The Hon. Mrs. F. E. Guest, wife of Captain the Hon. F. E. Guest—former Air Minister, a brother of Lord Wimborne, and cousin of Mr. Churchill—will, it is expected, inherit an immense fortune under the will of her father, Mr. Henry Phipps, the American multi-millionaire, whose death has just been announced.

More millions will be distributed than any individual estate has ever yielded before. A preliminary estimate puts the value of the Phipps estate at \$55,000,000.

Another heirless under the will will be Mrs. Guest's sister, Helen, who married Mr. J. Bradley Martin, the New York broker. Mr. Bradley Martin is a frequent visitor to Great Britain, and brother of the Countess Craven. The Bradley Martin-Phipps wedding, at Beaufort Castle, Beaulieu, Inverness, was a famous social event of 1903.

Two sons of Mr. Henry Phipps are as well known in London social life as in New York.

Mr. John S. Phipps, the eldest son, married Miss Marguerite Grace, whose father, Mr. Michael Grace was born in Ireland, won a fortune in Peru, and for many years lived at Battle Abbey, Sussex. Mr. John S. Phipps was married at Battle Abbey.

Mrs. John S. Phipps is a sister of the Countess Donoughmore, whose husband, Earl Donoughmore, is deputy-chairman of the House of Lords and chairman of its committees.

## Carnegie Millions.

Another son, Mr. H. Carnegie Phipps, married Miss Gladys Mills, who has marriage relationships with the Cavendish-Bentincks, the Duke of Portland's family. He has spent much of his life in Scotland, where he rented the sporting estates of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

Mr. Henry Phipps was the partner of the late Andrew Carnegie. Mr. Carnegie devoted \$70,000,000 to public purposes during his life and left \$7,000,000 at his death. Mr. Phipps made lavish gifts during his life, but died with the bulk of his fortune intact.

These two giants of the American steel industry lived parallel lives. Carnegie was a poor Scots boy, and Phipps was the poor son of a British shoemaker who settled in Philadelphia. Carnegie became an errand boy and Phipps an office boy. Both turned their thoughts to develop the steel industry, and both turned steel into gold.

While Carnegie in later life dispensed lavish hospitality at Skibo Castle, Phipps lived like a prince in the neighbouring Beaufort Castle, which he rented from Lord Lovat. He frequently stayed in London and at Knebworth, which he rented from Lord Lytton.

The nearest approach to an estate of \$25,000,000 is the \$38,000,000 estate of H. P. Whitney, who died two years ago. Other enormous fortunes make a poor show in comparison, for example—

Mr. Thomas F. Ryan \$25,000,000  
Sir David Yule \$20,000,000  
Mr. John Wanamaker \$15,000,000  
Lord Iveagh \$11,000,000.

Ten members of the Coats family left in all \$25,000,000, and one estate in the Wills family approached \$10,000,000.

Lightful story of a girl who dreams of a great Broadway success. There is romance, too, in this picture, of a pattern seldom seen on the screen. The novelty of its treatment makes possible an unusually effective dramatic situation rarely seen in a picture of this type.

Miss Eaton sings a charming number "There Must Be Somebody Waiting For Me," the song hit of the show. Helen Morgan, the star of the original "Show Boat" and now currently on view as leading lady in Broadway's most popular musical success, "Sweet Adeline," sings a new song appropriately titled "What Wouldn't I Do For That Man?" Eddie Cantor is featured in a hilarious comedy skit and Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankee play their radio hit, "Vagabond Lover." Others in the cast who contribute good performances are Dan Healy, a prominent Broadway comedian, Olive Shea, a beautiful newcomer to the screen, and Edward Crandall, a recruit from the legitimate stage.

"Glorifying the American Girl," which features several scenes of a Ziegfeld first night photographed in natural colours, will be presented at the Central Theatre on Thursday. Millard Webb directed this picture from an original story by J. P. McEvoy, the author of "Show Girl." Walter Donaldson, the famous composer of musical comedy numbers, wrote the picture's music, with additional numbers by Irving Berlin and Dave Stampfer.

# RADIO TOPICS

## TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast to-day from the Hong Kong Broadcasting Station Z.B.W. on a wavelength of 855 metres:—

5 p.m.—European Programme of Columbia Records selected and supplied by the Anderson Music Co.

Chinese Programme.  
The Little Old Woman and the Queen that came to Tea.  
The Little Man who had a little Gun.  
Helena Milhais, Story (5099).  
Little Songs for Little Voices.  
Harold Williams, Baritone (3179).

The Inkwell Fairy.  
Fairy Adventures by Billie Grey (4108).

The Doing of Distant Desmond.  
Billie Grey, Chas. Penrose & Co. (4581).

5.35 p.m.—War-time Memories.  
Aldershot Searchlight Tattoo.  
Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards with full Choir (9110).

War Marching Songs.  
Debray Somers Band (DX112).

Bacchanalia—  
Drinking Songs Fantasia.  
Herman Finck & Orchestra (9210).

Melodious Memories.  
Regal Cinema Orchestra (9233).

Martial Moments—March Medley.  
Regimental Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards (9065).

6.30 p.m.—Variety.  
Father's Favourite.  
Organ Solo by Terence Casey (DB249).

The Charge of the Light Brigade.  
No Power on Earth.  
Billy Bennett, Comedian (9205).

At the Races.  
Descriptive Sketch, Clapham and Dwyer (5201).

Lionel Monckton Memories.  
Columbia Light Opera Co. (5883).

Crossing the Line—Descriptive.  
The Comedy Sketch Co. (4586).

The Merry Widow—Selection.  
London Theatre Orchestra (DX51).

Gaiety Echoes.  
Herman Finck and His Orchestra (9718).

The Belle of New York—Selection.  
Regimental Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards (9192).

7.30 p.m.—  
Brahms Sonata in D Minor, Op. 108.  
Violin & Piano by Efrim Zimbalist and Harry Kaufman (47780).

8 p.m.—Chinese Relay from K. Shing Theatre.

9 p.m.—Weather Report.

11 p.m.—Close Down.

## BRITISH SHIPPING AND WIRELESS.

### COMPETITION WITHSTOOD.

Speaking at the opening of the extensions to the Marconi works at Chelmsford, Mr. F. G. Kellaway, managing director of the company, said the British Empire had done the pioneer work in the methods of communication, whether by telegraph, telephone, air-craft or shipping, and had built up systems of incomparable strength and mobility.

In their own field of long-distance telephony and telephony, the British Empire, from the time of Marconi's invention, had led the world, while shipping enterprises and an instinctive sea sense had enabled the shipping owners to build up a position which no other country could equal.

"There is nothing finer in British industry than the way the British shipping owners, in good times as well as bad—they are now passing through a very bad time—have maintained the supremacy of British industry," he said. "Both in our own sphere and in that of the British shipping owner our position can only be maintained by ceaseless activity, use of the most modern methods, and efficient and aggressive management in every department of our industry. There has never been a time when these factors were more essential than they are to-day."

### Remarkable Book.

"There has recently been published in America a remarkable book by a leading American publicist, Mr. Ludwell Denny. The book is called 'America Conquers Britain.' It has not attracted that amount of public attention in Britain which its character and importance deserve. It ought to be in the hands of every public man and every leader of labour."

"Of that branch of communication with which we are concerned, Mr. Denny says: 'The International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation of New York has probably done more in nine years to break the British wireless communication monopoly than all the other companies' activities combined.' In the last half-century of electrical progress, but continued Mr. Kellaway, 'so long as the facts are known and we receive from the British Government the same measure of support in our international business as the I.T.T. receive from the American Government, we have no reason to fear this competition.'

"Mr. Denny also refers to British shipping, in his remarkable book, and says America has determined to challenge British supremacy, and for strategic and commercial reasons to put a larger American merchant marine on the seas at all costs. It is just as well that Mr. Denny has been good enough to warn us of the efforts that American capital is making to establish a dominating position throughout the world in all forms of communication, but I repeat that in the fields in which we are engaged we have withstood competition.—Journal of Commerce."

## RADIO'S PROGRESS.

### NEW TIMES—NEW SYMBOLS.

The past year saw the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Armistice which ended the great European War. A period of infinite sorrow was concluded for countless of our fellow creatures.

A new era dawned in which one turned away, from the dark years, towards the light of Peace, as the flower towards the sun.

The Palace of Peace in The Hague contains a statue, presented by the United States, of a young woman, proudly striding along, with uplifted head, and flowing robes.

It is the incarnation of the Spirit of Peace, more and more gaining ground.

The honest will of the nations to understand one another is, getting more powerful, the desire for mutual sympathy grows stronger, the willingness of the one to appreciate the other is becoming greater. A spreading of civilization is noticeable.

It is by chance that the growth of the most noble sentiments of man coincide with the increasing prosperity of the Radio?

No, it is coincidental! We really see a causal relation.

The improvement in the culture standard, the fact that people consider themselves, more than previously, citizens of the world, are for a great deal due to the wireless. The listener-in-enjoys the grandest concerts given by the most famous orchestras of the world, he hears lectures by savants, explorers, and artists speaking about their work. The leaders in all spheres, of all nations, address him, he receives them, as it were, in his sitting room.

This intellectual contact cannot fail to act uplifting.

The Radio-broadcasting only dwells on the summit of our present culture life, does not descend to the valleys. Broadcasting is on a high level and everywhere endeavours are made to give the very best. Why? Because one stands before the forum of the whole world.

Thus the wireless encircles and keeps together the human race in a way as meant by the poet when he wrote the well-known line "seld umschlungen Millionen."

This was at the time a fata morgana born of the intense desire of an earnest and sensitive human.

The radio has made this wish come true.

Millions of people, scattered all over the world, are now bound together by the Radio.

The work done by the Radio towards peace must certainly not be underestimated. It does not show outwardly, it is a mysterious process within the human mind which it gradually but surely alters and ennobles.

This is delicate work, like the embossing of a rare metal, the kneading and turning of a vase into sublime shape.

At the same time it is a noble, an exalted task, reserved for the Radio, a task of which—on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the armistice it really ought to be mentioned for once in a way—she acquires herself in an excellent manner.

And in this way the statue of peace could be regarded as a depiction of the constant growth, the ever increasing influence of the Radio.

The palm-branch of old has been the symbol of peace. The "singing towers" of the broadcasting stations, whose slender shapes everywhere are pointing to heaven, could be called the modern symbols of peace.

### ARCTIC AIR ROUTE.

From the latest despatches it is gathered that this expedition, which left London in Shackleton's old ship "Quest" on July 17, with the object of surveying the all-British Air Route across the Arctic to Canada, has, after an easy passage through the ice to the Greenland coast, called at Angmagssalik and has established a base on the mainland at a point

where two large glaciers come down to the sea.

A hut was built here and the sea-plane carried by the party has been assembled. Extensive survey flights have already been made. By now the first of the sub-expeditions by dog sledge to the ice cap, is well under way. Here a meteorological station will be established and the expedition will then proceed up the coast to map the mountain belt.

An important part of the expedition's equipment consists of wireless transmitting and receiving sets which will enable the sledge parties to keep in touch with the main base and the main base to communicate with the headquarters of the expedition in London.

Already this equipment has been set up at the base and is in communication with headquarters. The Mullard Wireless Service Company Ltd., provided valves for both the transmitting and receiving equipment—the receiving sets employed by the parties on the ice being provided by Messrs. Stratton and Company of Birmingham.

## 'MINIWATT' VALVES.

### SOME REMARKABLE PARTICULARS.

At present almost everybody is in some degree informed as to the principal features and function of radio valves. It is also generally known that the processes taking place in the interior of the valve are very complicated, and therefore many will be interested to learn a few particulars about "Miniwatt" valves, which data are supplied by the Philips laboratories.

Whether valves are functioning well or not greatly depends on the degree of vacuum. This plays a still more important part in valves with a low filament current consumption than in valves with tungsten filament. By the pumping process applied in Eindhoven, whereby all parts of the valve are brought to a red heat in order to expel occluded gases present in the material, a vacuum is obtained equivalent less than one ten-millionth of a millimetre mercurial pressure, which can practically be called the absolute vacuum.

The Philips valves owe their long life in a large measure to the comparatively low temperature, to which the filament is heated. A few figures will show this.

In a radio valve of the obsolete type with a brightly glowing filament, the temperature amounted to about 2,500 deg. C. In contrast to this the filament used in the Philips B 405 has a filament temperature of only about 1,000 deg. C.

The function of a valve is based on a flow of electrons which are released from the filament. When a high positive voltage is applied to the anode of the valve, these electrons are drawn to the anode or plate at great speed. The speed reached by the electrons at an anode voltage of 120 volts is about 7,000 kilometres per second, which means that such an electron could travel round the earth's circumference 10 times in one minute. This speed is not influenced by variations in grid voltage; only the number of electrons reaching the plate is varied thereby.—(China Mail Copyright, 1930.)

## IG—GNOME—INOUS.

The children had been learning a poem about fairies and gnomes when the teacher asked:

"Who knows what a gnome is?"

There was silence for a while.

Then one little boy answered:

"The place where you live with your mother and father, miss!"

Just a little matter of a missing aspirate. But it takes a considerable more than an aspirate to make home home in the truest sense of the word. It takes harmony, love and above all, health, for both adults and young ones. In so many homes, the children, who ought to be the source of life's greatest joys, are mother's chiefest burden and anxiety on account of ill-health.

In homes such as these Baby's Own Tablets would prove a boon and a blessing. Mothers all over the world have written expressing their gratitude for this splendid medicine for the children. Everywhere parents are turning from the old-fashioned, crude remedies, and are finding in this product of modern science the perfect health regulator for the very young, which parents have awaited so long.

Baby's Own Tablets have been designed specially for the use of infants and young children by highly qualified medical authorities, and the various ingredients, all absolutely pure and guaranteed harmless, are dispensed in the accepted ideal ratio for the correction of infantile indigestion, colic, constipation, and stomach and bowel troubles generally. The tablets check diarrhoea, relieve worms, relieve fever, colds, and croup. Perfectly safe for the youngest baby, they are invaluable during teething, easing the pains and thus quite naturally inducing sound sleep. Mothers—your Baby's Own Tablets—handy, safe, a bottle from your chemist to-day.

## PARADISE FOR HOMELESS CATS.

### Janitor Provides Asylum for Feline Waifs.

Chicago, Oct. 2.

A paradise of hamburger, cream and mice for homeless cats and an employment agency for good ratters temporarily out of work has been maintained for eight years in the middle of Chicago's roaring traffic, surrounded by skyscrapers high enough to make even a cat giddy.

In the window of a vacant store at Wacker Drive and Washington Street eight fat sleek cats are seen daily sitting in a contented row. They are the well provided-for wards of Jim (Happy) Fuller, the janitor of the building who believes nothing is too good for his pets.

Board for the cats daily requires 75 cents of Fuller's salary and it goes to buy milk for the kittens and hamburger for the cats with plenty of salmon on Sundays.

"When I die," said Happy, "I hope they bury me over the North-western tracks. That's where I've buried the little cats that died these last eight years."

### Employment Bureau.

Happy believes he has raised a hundred cats during the years he has maintained his asylum for feline wayfarers. For some of them, chiefly the best ratters, he has found other homes where their talents may be of use.

"I've given the new opera building two fine ratters and I must have given the telephone company a dozen for their building. I stay up all night the night the kittens come, but I can't help much."

Happy makes his home in the building with the cats. He has trained them not to molest the things in his room.

"You can teach cats just like children," he contends. "All these cats know their name and they all ramble about the roof at night."

"Dick," called Happy.

Dick, a 20-pound, eight-year-old, jumped to his shoulder.

"Teddie, Cockie, Nellie, Tommie, Midget."

Obediently all the cats responded except Midget who was engrossed with an elaborate trapeze of rubber rings and balls.

"I don't know what ails that kitten," Happy complained. "She won't mind worth a cent."

"I got to liking cats during the Spanish-American war," said Happy.

"I was with the 3rd regiment, company 8, from Somerville, N.J. There was a cat with our outfit and it was my job to feed her. She used to go into battle as brave as any soldier. People can learn a lot from cats."

Happy is inclined to believe in reincarnation, contending that many cats have bigger and more generous souls than people.

"Maybe in the next world we'll all be cats," he said.—United Press.

## DECLINE OF CONEY ISLAND.

### America's Playground Feeling the Depression.

New York, Sept. 28.

Coney Island, greatest amusement place of the continent, is losing money.

Concessionaires at the famous playground say this season "has been their worst. Last year was bad, due to too-frequent rains, but this year there is no excuse except that people are not spending."

"It takes \$5 to see all the sights, but the average visitor to Coney spends under 25 cents," lamented an attaché of the biggest amusement centre. "Prices have been reduced, but people aren't spending. Tourists seem to be on a budget, and most of them leave no more than \$1 with us."

### Cheap Motor Cars.

Two reasons were given. One is that all business is dull, and amusements are the first to suffer. The other is that the middle-class patrons who used to go to Coney Island now drive in their low priced cars to more distant and less crowded beaches.—United Press.

## "PUBLIC HYGIENE."

### HOW MARSHAL PILSUDSKI DEALS WITH THE PRESS.

Under the pretence of reasons of public hygiene, whatever they may mean in this case, the Warsaw police, at the order of Marshal Pilsudski, recently prevented the newspaper boys and delivery vans from having access to the offices of the opposition papers.

The Marshal apparently wants to show the public the great variety of methods he has at his disposal for fighting the opposition parties.

## U.S. WEDDING IN BRITAIN.

### Primate's Ruling Acts As Check.

Several U.S. engagements planned to culminate with a marriage in Britain have been postponed during the present tourist season because of new rules governing the issue of special licences.

A special licence costs £25, and can only be obtained from the Archbishop of Canterbury's Faculty Office, Knightride Street, London, E.C. This licence does away with the necessity of residential qualifications.

In recent years many American couples have been married in the church at Stratford-on-Avon, at St. George's, Hanover Square, or St. Margaret's, Westminster, with these licences.

Recently the Primate, in correspondence with the American Consulate, stated that "lack of residential qualification was not sufficient excuse for the issue of a special licence, and that applications would in future be dealt with in the same way as those from British citizens."

The Archbishop of Canterbury is the only person in Britain who can authorise a special licence. It is authorised "under special circumstances," and enables a marriage to take place in any unregistered building at any time of the day or night.

Unaware of the new rules, many Americans have applied to the U.S. Consulate for a letter to take to the Faculty Office, only to be informed that a special licence would not be issued merely because they had the money to pay for it.

## NO HOLIDAY FOR MUSSOLINI.

### Too Much Work to Be Done.

While a portion of the Press in many countries has been describing Mussolini as gravely ill with a dangerous stomach disease and about to undergo an operation, he has continued with undiminished vigour the multitudinous occupation which have earned him fame as one of the world's hardest workers.

From early morning until late at night he is in his new office in the Palazzo Venezia. He believes in doing things himself, and there are few aspects of Italian life which do not receive his personal attention.

In only one detail has the Duce changed his mode of life—he no longer takes as much physical exercise as formerly. Riding and fencing have been replaced by a little Swedish drill.

Car Dashes to Sea.

His chief relaxation at present is to bathe from the beach of the royal estate of Castel Porziano, on the Tyrrhenian Sea, some 20 miles from Rome. It is not often he can spare the necessary couple of hours, but when he can he drives his car at a high speed over the new highway connecting Rome and Ostia.

Even then, he fills the time between dips in the sea by dictating replies to urgent communications.

Mussolini's private life is as simple as ever. He resides in the Villa Torlonia, lent to him by Prince Torlonia, but he is never in it except to sleep and take his meals. He rises in the morning at 6 o'clock, and after a frugal breakfast drives to the Palazzo Venezia to begin the day's work.

He has no fixed hour for luncheon, which may be taken any time between 1 and 3 o'clock, according to the importance of the affairs which claims his attention.

Dining Off Sandwiches.

His luncheon consists of a plate of soup, a dish of meat and vegetables, and some fruit. He does not take coffee, does not smoke, and drinks very little wine.

After about half an hour's postprandial relaxation he is back in his office. His dinner time varies from 9 o'clock in the evening to 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning. Sometimes he takes only a few sandwiches in his office.

An excellent illustration of Mussolini's procedure in tackling administrative problems is afforded by the recent measures adopted to meet the threat of unemployment in the coming winter.

He ordered his Ministers to draw up a programme of urgent public works, and within a few days it was ready and the necessary finance provided.

He also devised another important programme of municipal works which will provide employment for scores of thousands of workers.

Mussolini believes that unemployment can be faced better by providing work than by paying doles, and in this way unemployment has been limited so far to about 400,000 individuals out of a population only slightly lower than England's.

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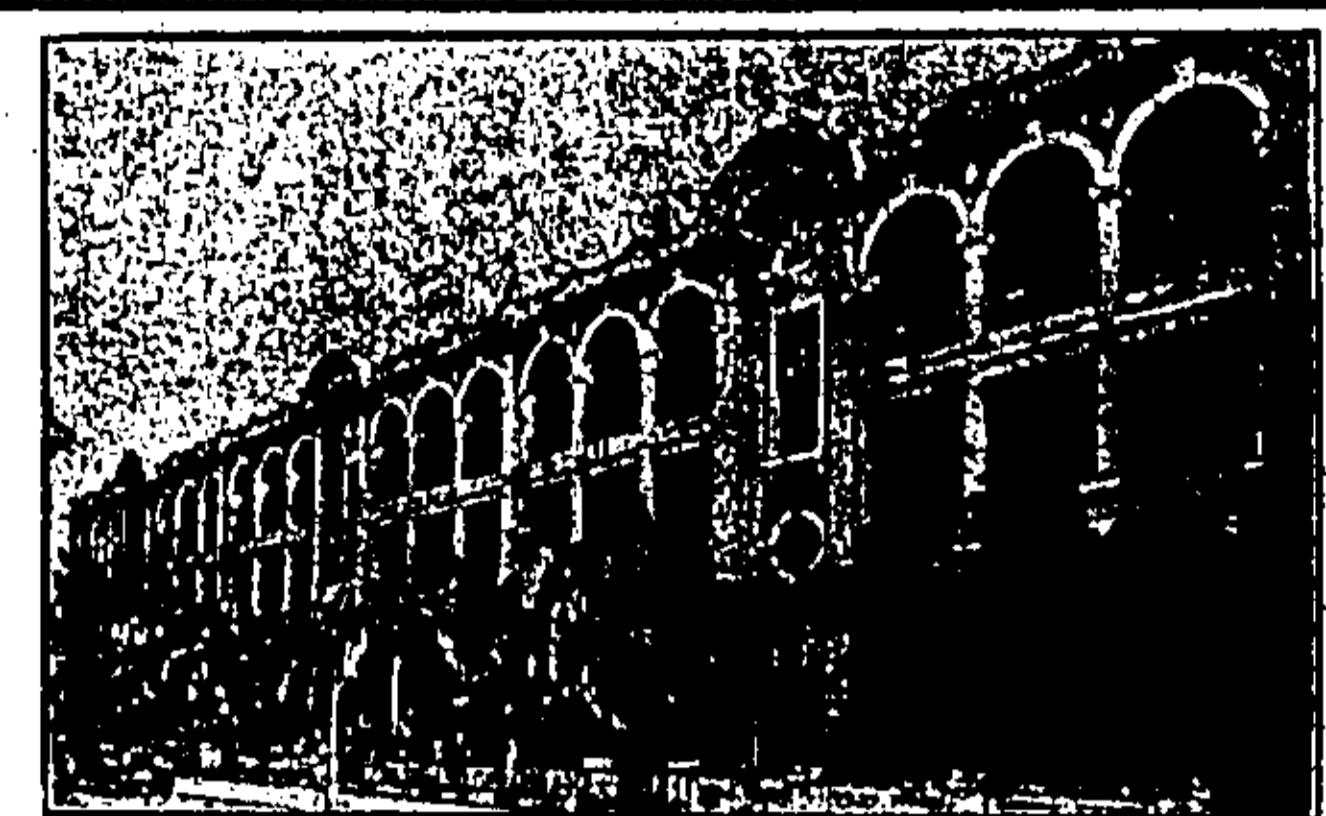
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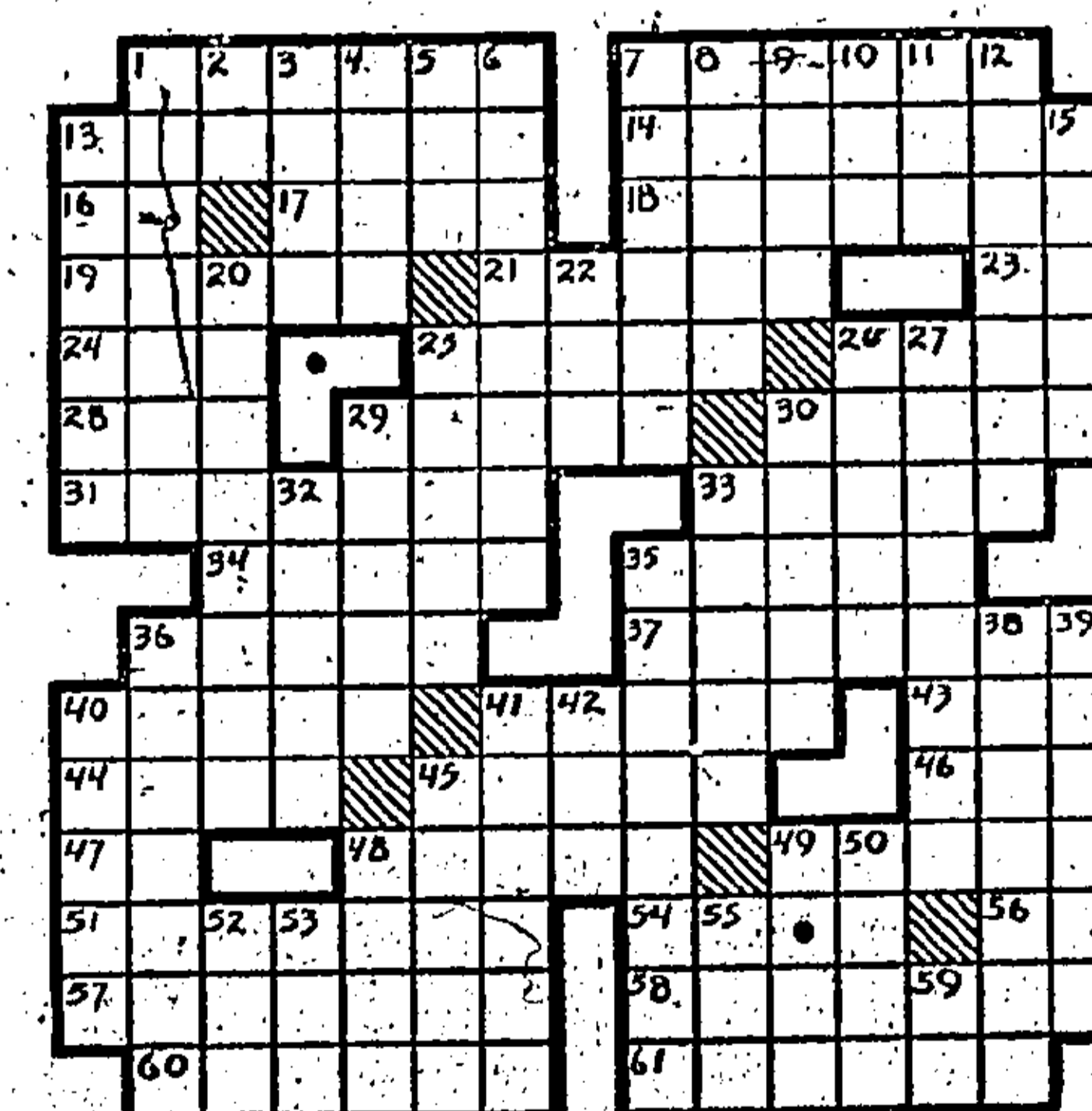
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HONG KONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

## DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



- |                               |                                   |                                 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>HORIZONTAL</b>             | <b>HORIZONTAL (Cont.)</b>         | <b>VERTICAL (Cont.)</b>         |
| 1—Made a memorandum of        | 44—Coat scuttles                  | 15—Coffee which let in water    |
| 7—Outlying district of a city | 45—River in France                | 20—Repeated                     |
| 13—A conduit                  | 46—Non est inventus (abbr.)       | 22—Cry of a sheep               |
| 14—Rare                       | 47—Prefix. Well                   | 23—Scottish interjection. Well  |
| 15—Like                       | 48—Fod                            | 24—Craw                         |
| 17—Eagle                      | 49—Naved                          | 25—Surpassing                   |
| 18—Fit to be ridden           | 50—Shock                          | 26—Move aside foremost          |
| 19—Strike                     | 51—Awkward fellow                 | 27—Reputed birthplace of Apollo |
| 21—Aids                       | 52—Tellurium (abbr.)              | 28—Yumtut                       |
| 22—A continent (abbr.)        | 53—Platform of earth              | 29—Rode used in spinning-wheels |
| 23—Accumulate                 | 54—Settled upon                   | 30—Deposited alert              |
| 24—Small whin                 | 55—Trader                         | 31—Swindle                      |
| 25—Wooden pin                 | 56—Percolated                     | 32—Carried                      |
| 26—Point of compass (abbr.)   |                                   | 33—Rode used in spinning-wheels |
| 27—Frap                       | <b>VERTICAL</b>                   | 34—Stirred over                 |
| 28—Musical instrument (pl.)   | 1—A flower                        | 35—Unwieldy                     |
| 29—Dog                        | 2—Conjunction                     | 36—Bird-footed bird             |
| 30—Vegetable (pl.)            | 3—Allowance for loss in transport | 37—Part of verb "to be"         |
| 31—Assistance                 | 4—Wenny                           | 38—Crop finely                  |
| 32—Furnished with a bottom    | 5—Even (poet)                     | 39—Two-fold                     |
| 33—Coral island               | 6—Visionaries                     | 40—Uncultivated                 |
| 34—Offer for consideration    | 7—Most certain                    | 41—On top of                    |
| 35—Greenland island           | 8—Simple things                   | 42—Three (Italian)              |
| 36—Obtains at profit          | 9—Crafts                          | 43—Critic's name                |
| 37—Sick                       | 10—A large country (abbr.)        | 44—Unit                         |
|                               | 11—Polish                         | 45—Fragrant ointments           |
|                               | 12—Fragrant ointments             |                                 |

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in tomorrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

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HONG KONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1930.

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### ARMISTICE DAY.

(Continued from Page 6.)

should be reduced to its true perspective in the minds of the public by the remembrance of the kindly courteous and gallant attitude of the average soldier of the "Garrison." All he asks in return is an equally considerate attitude on the part of the public.

In conclusion let us thank God for all His blessings and ask Him to fill with true wisdom the minds of those who are now guiding the destinies of Nations so that present problems may be solved and the highest good of all may be achieved.

### A YEAR AGO.

Primate and Hope of the World.

"We surely bring with us a deepened resolve that the horrors which these men faced and endured shall never again, please God, darken and desolate the earth," said the Archbishop of Canterbury, addressing a congregation in St. Paul's Cathedral following the Great Silence on November 11, 1929.

"But resolve," the Archbishop continued, "is ineffective unless it can find a centre of action. We find that centre in the League of Nations. We are asked to-day to observe the tenth anniversary of its birth."

"During these ten years it has established its place as the only lasting basis of world peace. The treaty of peace was the work of men weary and nerve-racked, bewildered and angered by the confusion with which war had filled the world. Thus in many parts it reflected the spirit of war."

### One Light of Hope.

"But, thank God, out of it rose one clear voice of peace, one light of hope—this League of Nations. Yet, for long, it was doubtful whether it could fulfil the promise of its birth."

"Although the United States of America still stand aloof they have made their own contribution to the work of the League. They have pledged themselves and led other nations to pledge themselves

to renounce war altogether as an instrument of national policy, and to settle their disputes by arbitration.

"Above all—and this is, I think, the main achievement of these ten years—the League is slowly but steadily creating a power for peace more sure than any facts and treaties—the power of a common international mind and care and conscience and will."

"Let us cease from cries of doubt or impatience or disappointment or fear, and let us resolve to go forward in the work which for these ten years the League of Nations has thus far nobly advanced."

### PRESS VIEWS OF 1929.

#### Brighter Omens.

The omens for peace are brighter, but they are still not such as to justify us in sloth and selfishness, in partisan quarrels, in petty wrangling over the shadows of things. We must build at home, in our national life, in our domestic and political life, not less than in our individual life, in the light of the devotion and the sacrifice of them who, "being dead, yet speak." Their victory will be hollow if we forget.—Daily Dispatch.

#### Armistice Day.

This is no day for merry-making; decent feeling forbids it. But it is a day for friendliness, for generosity, for reconciliation; it is also one for some mental stocktaking.—Daily Chronicle.

#### The Silence.

The most impressive ceremony of Armistice Day is the silence that falls on a whole people, hushing for a brief instant its tasks and its amusements, its cares and its laughter. That silence is a prayer, and the prayer of men and women with no hatred in their hearts.—Manchester Guardian.

#### Happiness for the Living.

As we honour the dead, let us remember the living. A sum equal to the cost of one day of war would work a miracle of happiness. Our sincerity is put to the tests as the poppies appear in the streets.—Daily Telegraph.

It is no exaggeration to say that not a single blow of Baldoock's ever hurt me, and I had no difficulty in getting under his defence when I wanted to.—Benny Sharkey.

### U.S. AND INDIA.

#### ANXIOUS TO LEARN WHAT THE FACTS ARE.

Sir John Simon arrived in London from New York on September 15 with about 80 members of the British Bar Association, who have been on a month's tour of Canada and America as the guests of the Canadian and American Bar Associations.

Invited to discuss the American attitude to the Indian question, he said: "My very strong impression is that in the United States, just as in Canada, while there is very great interest taken in the Indian question, the interest takes the form of greatly wishing to learn more about the facts."

"I do not at all share the view that there is any prejudice. The American is very anxious to learn what the facts are, and he, I am sure, is not only willing, but eager to consider a fair statement of the facts."

#### Lack of Impartial Information.

"Of course, it is inevitable that American opinion is on the whole not very well-informed on the subject. America is very far away. I think it was not without its value that the contents of the first volume of the Statutory Commission's report—the survey of the facts—which is not open to any challenge, and has not been challenged, have been made more available to Americans by this visit."

"American citizens are naturally very short of trustworthy and impartial information, and are very glad to have it, and, as far as I am concerned, I am very grateful for the great interest they have shown in the whole subject."

"An impressive indication of their interest was the fact that after my broadcast talks there on the uncontroverted aspect of the Indian problem, I received a very large number of letters from people who had listened to me. I hope I have been of some service in helping American opinion to get a more informed view."

Two masters of the pitch shot stand out before us to-day—Walter Hagen and Abe Mitchell. Day in and day out, they can get closer to the hole from 50 up to 120 yards than any other men playing golf.—Bobby Jones.

## AMUSEMENTS

AT THE **QUEEN'S** FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY  
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